Researching Irish Newspapers

& other major printed sources

by Brian W. Hutchison
BComm, CMA, CG, FSA(Scot)

Have you searched in newspapers, directory collections, local journals, local histories, occupational records or membership registers?

Just like us, our ancestors wanted to know who was doing what and therefore documented interesting information in various sources.

Will your ancestors be remembered?

This book will outline the genealogical value of information found in major printed sources and the availability of these sources.

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Researching Irish Newspapers...
ISBN: 1-894018-68-0

Printed in Canada
July, 2004

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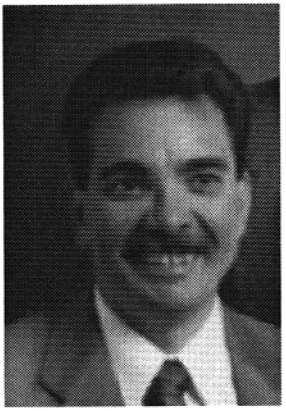

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 11
NEWSPAPER COLLECTIONS 17
Value of Historical Newspaper Collections 17
Challenges in the Use of Historical Newspapers . . . 20
Social Context in Historical Newspapers 23
Social, Business & Political Details 25
News Coverage 25
Advertisements 25
Business & Stock News 25
Society Pages 26
Neighbourhood Columns 26
Death Records 27
Legal announcements 27
Images 27
Special-Interest Newspapers 28
Evaluating What You Find 28
Biases 28
Timing of Events 29
Inaccuracies 29
Regional Searches 30
A Brief History of Newspaper Publishing in Ireland . 31
References & Further Reading 37
NEWSPAPER COLLECTIONS 41
Description of Contents of Irish Newspapers 41
Figure 1: Dublin Evening Post, 24 October 1823 . 43
Birth/Baptism Announcements 45
Marriage Announcements 46
Obituary & Death Notices 47
Advertisements 50
Figure 2: Limerick Chronicle, 8th March 1848 . . 51

Dates of Coverage for Irish Newspapers 56
Dublin Region 58
Cork-Kerry Region 59
Clare-Limerick Region 60
Kilkenny-Carlow Region 61
Meath-Louth Region 62
Roscommon-Sligo-Galway-Mayo Region 62
Tipperary-Waterford-Wexford Region 63
Belfast & Ulster Region 64
Types of Persons Covered in Irish Newspapers 65
Availability of Irish Newspapers 66
Bibliographies & Indexes to Irish Newspaper Collections 69
References & Further Readings 79
DIRECTORIES & ALMANACS 87
Value of Historical Directories & Almanacs 87
Challenges with the Use of Historical Directories & Almanacs 88
Description of Contents of Irish Directories & Almanacs 90
Street Directories 90
Church Directories 91
Organizational Directories 93
Telephone Directories 93
Commercial or Postal Directories 93
Professional or Trade Directories 94
Court Directories 94
Law Directories 95
Specialty Directories 95
Figure 3: Thom's Dublin Street Directory 1901 . 98
Northern Ireland 104
Republic of Ireland 105

Dates of Coverage of Irish Directory & Almanac Collections 106
Types of Persons Covered in Irish Directories & Almanacs 107
Availability of Irish Directory Collections 109
Figure 4: The Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack (1775) 111
Bibliography & Indexes to Irish Directory & Almanac Collections 112
References & Further Reading 113
JOURNALS & LOCAL HISTORIES 115
Value of Journals & Local History Publications . . 115
Challenges with Journals & Local Histories 117
Description of Contents of Journals & Local Histories 118
Figure 5: The Gentleman's Magazine, 1731 . . . 121
Dates of Coverage of Journals & Local Histories . 123
Figure 6: "The Irish Jewish Museum" in Irish Roots, 1996 123
Availability of Journals & Local Histories 126
References & Further Reading 134
OCCUPATIONAL RECORDS 137
Value of Occupational Records 137
Challenges with Occupational Records 138
Description of Contents of Occupational Records . 138
Aristocracy & Gentry Records 139
Attorneys (Solicitors) & Barristers Records . . 140
Barbers, Surgeons & Physician Records 142
Freemen Records 142
Military Records 142
School Alumni & Professional Membership Biographies 143

Service Records of the Royal Irish Constabulary 144
Dates of Coverage of Occupational Records 145
Types of Persons Covered in Occupational Records 146
Availability of Occupational Records 146
Bibliographies & Indexes to Occupational Records 147
References & Further Reading 160
SOCIETY RECORDS 163
Value of Society Records 163
Challenges with Society Records 164
Description of Contents of Society Records 165
Irish Freemasons 167
Fenian Brotherhood 174
Society of United Irishmen 177
Loyal Order of Orange Lodges 180
Dates of Coverage of Society Records 183
Types of Persons Covered in Society Records 184
Availability of Society Records 184
Bibliographies & Indexes to Occupational Records 185
References & Further Reading 186
Concluding Comments 188
OTHER IMPORTANT IRISH RESEARCH RESOURCES 195
MAJOR ARCHIVES & REPOSITORIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND 207
MAJOR ARCHIVES & REPOSITORIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (EIRE) 211
HERITAGE CENTRES IN IRELAND 217
IRISH SERIES BIBLIOGRAPHY 229

INTRODUCTION

Printed source is a rather nebulous term that can often include a whole host of various record forms though for our purposes here we will isolate it to printed or published record sources of genealogical interest.

These for Ireland will include newspapers, directory collections, local journals and local history. Further, within this book we will discuss the important collections of occupational records and membership registers within society records which often sometimes have been compiled in printed form. Manuscripts, both pedigree and of other special collections, will be dealt with in a separate book.

One of the things that Western culture consumed itself with, and probably fortunate for us ancestor seekers, is that it was obsessed with detailing life of the upper echelons of its social fabric. It was only later that this courtesy was extended down to a larger percentage of the masses.

This was no different five hundred years ago as it is today. We have an obsession with knowing who is doing what and this can be seen even today in the horde of Who's Who directories, professional directories, telephone directories, celebrity magazines, social directories, newspaper announcements, obituary notices, community local histories, pedigree compilations, etc. The list seems endless.

Not only do we today compile these in printed/published forms we also digitize them, sell them to the masses and even upload them onto the worldwide web for the entire world to "marvel over."

Newspapers are, thus, a major research source not only for genealogists but also for others interested in historical context involving political, economic, social, and technological issues. They provide a contemporary commentary of the major daily elements in the political, economic, social, religious, technological, sporting and cultural life of the nation.

But they are also a major source of information on personal everyday life. Births, marriages and deaths along with advertisements, reports of social events, accidents, court proceedings' & inquests plus much more, all the mundane and exciting details that made up the daily lives of our ancestors, are recorded in newspapers.

Irish history has served us well in this regard over the past several centuries though Ireland was slow in developing their newspaper industry. For example, in Ireland we have extensive collections of newspapers covering much of the Island from primarily the 1750s, with the earliest known Irish newspaper published in 1649 though their production was only on occasion during the 17th century. Their availability is often difficult to trace, however and many newspaper issues no longer exist at all, particularly from the 18th century.

It is important to remember as well that newspapers, as they do today, changed their names frequently or their base of publication or even stopped printing for extended periods. Further, the collections are all over the place making their access even more difficult. You will see however, that there are resources to assist you in locating the details you might seek.

However, in addition to all of this, the endemic imprecision of genealogical information means that it is almost always necessary to search a wide range of dates during your search of these source records, making their use extremely time-consuming at best.

Directories, though much less comprehensive for Ireland than newspapers, tend to cover the mid 1700s to the present. They primarily involve commercial, professional, or social listings of various tradesmen, professionals, ecclesiastics, and the gentry/nobility of the larger communities with lesser emphasis on the inhabitants of Irish villages and towns.

They were primarily developed in Ireland around four main themes: major city directories, country-wide directories, and provincial (town) directories. Not unlike newspaper collections, copies of the surviving provincial and major city directories are available in the National Library of Ireland (NLI) or other major libraries around the country while the other directories tend to be much rarer and available only in the National Library or in locality-specific libraries.

You will find that the surviving directories are in no way comprehensive nor extant for localities or the time period.

Journals and local history books are a vital source for understanding the political, economic, technological, and social fabric of a community. They cover immense time periods and localities, with those from the 20th century, of course, much more of biographical use concerning lay citizens than those from earlier periods.

These source collections will give you an understanding of what events precipitated actions by the populace and may give you added pointers in further sources to examine during the course of your genealogical research.

Occupational records for Ireland provide us with details on vocations & professions of our ancestors, with details often on apprenticeship, ages family relationships, origins, and parentage. These record collections are important though you will see they are in no way voluminous or terribly comprehensive. They are very difficult to locate and it is even harder to find useful details in many of them as the vast majority have not been indexed.

Lastly, membership in fraternal organizations hold a series of other primary source records that might be useful to you. It was in these brotherhoods that members maintained a commonality of interests in social, political, and economic issues of the day.

They may be helpful in determining more on your ancestors age, where they might have originated, or even where/when they may have been educated, married or later died.

Despite the impressive array of information to be found in these source collections, it is extremely important to realize from the onset with these records, that they tend to represent only a modest subset of the total Irish populations, which is sadly characteristic of most of the surviving Irish record collections. Social strata's within Ireland were often treated differently and some were seldom accounted for at all.

Therefore, the vast majority of those citizens documented in these printed sources will be of those who had reasons to make public statements about their lives and generally these were Irish men and women who owned property, or who had social position—simply stated, they were Irish subjects of the middle and upper classes.

NEWSPAPER COLLECTIONS

Value of Historical Newspaper Collections

Because there are very few comprehensive Irish parish registers and only a small proportion of recorded wills for the population, two of the oldest Irish genealogical sources, newspapers also hold an important link to ancestry for genealogists. Because newspapers do not archive well as newsprint ages and paper quality was always very poor, decays occurred quickly to much of this collection.

The earliest Irish newspapers were actively published in the late 1600s though the earliest known newspaper dates from 1649, but most of these do not now exist. Newspapers became more widespread and informative in the mid-1700s though they still included very little local news or other news of genealogical value, certainly in terms of births-marriages-deaths, until even later.

Aside from the news advertisements and vital statistical accounts, newspapers can help family historians determine other information about the ancestor(s) in question. Newspapers can also help you determine the dates of your old photos if you can locate an advertisement or announcement of some event that you have a picture of.

If you are seeking information about your ancestor's neighbourhood, newspapers can help you identify businesses that were in the area. If the furniture maker was also the undertaker, is the furniture store (and its funeral records) still there? Where did great-grandma shop? Are there extant account books for any of these businesses?

If you're really lucky, you'll find information about who moved away from the community and to where—this would include immigration & emigration lists which were sometimes printed in Irish port newspapers.

If you're seeking legal information, newspapers can help you glean clues in legal notices such as sales, bankruptcies and dissolution of businesses. Notices of probate and estate settlement mean a person has died, and the local newspaper sometimes provide us with the death date.

You may also find mention of ship and passenger arrivals, naturalizations, names of hotel guests, lists of unclaimed mail, taxation lists, lists of individual moves and relocations, accounts of those on orphan trains (as that in America), and much more.

Further, people seeking missing relatives often wrote letters to the editor or purchased advertisements in this regard. Some surprising information may also turn up in newspapers especially information about an event that occurred long before it showed up in the paper, (e.g., "Fifty Years Ago This Week" a 1939 paper ran a photo of a great-grandfather who died twenty-seven years previously).

If nothing else, newspapers will provide historical and social context for your ancestors' lives, an important element to understanding these predecessors and writing their stories. How did a community respond to a local, provincial or national event?

The society news often reported who visited, who travelled, and who was sick. You may find that a newspaper published news that occurred in towns forty miles away or more across local, county and state/provincial lines.

This is not to say that all newspapers provide these sorts of information or that all of these elements are included even in Irish newspapers, however, this gives you some idea of the wealth of collected information that may be found in newspapers in general.

Challenges in the Use of Historical Newspapers

Not all newspapers provide the information we are seeking for our research projects. Sometimes (even often) a woman is only mentioned under her husband's name. Further, newspapers haven't always been written in the same manner we write today. Sometimes newspapers would print "the 13th *inst.*" (*instant* meaning *this month*) or "the 13th *ult.*" (*ultimo* meaning *last month*) instead of listing the month and the day. Or it might say, "of this city:" instead of naming the city. As well, newspaper microfilms may contain large gaps in the collection for that title. Sometimes this is because the institution does not have access to those periods or it could be that the noted missing periods have not survived.

For family historians, vital statistical information, listed almost haphazardly in a historical newspaper, can be a great boon but there are tips to effectively locate the respective date(s). Check the newspaper for milestone events, such as centenarian birthdays or fiftieth wedding anniversaries.

Also, don't miss birth or death announcements in the social items. Before maternity wards, a pregnant woman may have gone to her mother's or sister's home to give birth. Often the child's name and gender aren't listed but other sources will eventually give you that information.

Remember, too, that baptisms did not always involve infants, especially if siblings were baptized together. You may need to check newspapers in later months and years for a listing of a child's baptism.

Marriage notices may mention the couple's clothing, gifts received, wedding guests or attendants, and sometimes the couple's occupation and residence. But beware if the paper says that your ancestor obtained a marriage license—do not assume that the marriage actually took place.

Obituaries are often lengthy paid notices, while death notices, which were often inserted free of charge, though still important may be brief and which may not provide all the relevant details of the spouse, children, & other relatives one would normally find in these announcements.

The obituaries of collateral relatives can also help pinpoint your ancestors' death date. It is important to recognize, as well, that these source records may also contain errors for a host of reasons.

Look for every issue in which the obituary appeared to see if details were changed or added. Obituary accounts may differ between newspapers or even between different issues of the same paper.

Some obituaries will help you determine where the burial or cremation took place or they will inadvertently give you other places to search.

Was the person buried locally or out of the area? Are other localities mentioned in the obituary? The 26th October 1897 issue of the *Chicago Daily Tribune's* notes the death of William Orr and adds, *"...Toronto, Hamilton and Ontario papers please copy."*

Two other clues may contain information. A Notice of Thanks will acknowledge friends, family, or the doctor who helped during a person's final days. Some memorials appear on the death anniversary, or on a holiday such as Mother's Day. They usually mention the death date, and they often include in contemporary times, photos of the deceased.

You can sometimes identify family members by the titles listed (e.g., "To a favourite sister, sister-in-law, and aunt") and by who placed the memorials (e.g., "Love, Betty, Bob, and Mary"). There may be some challenges to using newspapers however they are a wealth of information and provide excellent clues to the whereabouts of other sources of information.

Social Context in Historical Newspapers

Do you want to know what happened in the world while you were at work? Do you wonder what happened at the local council meeting last night? In today's world you might turn on the television to CNN or pull up your favourite news page on the Internet. You might even pick up the newspaper at your local newstand, just as your ancestors did two hundred years ago.

There is still no better way to gain insight into our modern world as well as the life and times of our ancestors', than through newspapers. Where else could you find a daily and detailed account of world events that shaped the thinking of the populace as well as the pragmatic details of everyday existence?

Newspapers, as you have learned, the mundane social issues, have ads for goods and services, legal notices, gossipy neighbourhood columns as well as the more familiar notices of births, marriages, & deaths and much more.

The good news is that most counties, cities, and even local church and civil groups had a newspaper and in the 19th century, many of the larger towns often had two newspaper titles. These papers can be important sources to learn not only about local, community, regional and national social history but also about your family.

News articles of country weeklies, often, give great glimpses into the everyday life of ancestors, something not generally available through other means.

As we all know, most genealogists routinely use newspapers to search for vital events for their families: obituaries, announcements of births and weddings, and other important life events. But the next time you look at the obituary section, take a few minutes to scan the rest of the paper.

What was happening in the world on that day? Read the neighbourhood columns to learn who was visiting, travelling, entertaining, or ill. Read the historical event accounts and ask yourself how did these political, social, economic, ecclesiastical, and technological changes affect my ancestor is this area? Life has never been stagnant and as living creatures we are affected, and make decisions, based upon the changes impacting our lives. Here are a few tips to help evaluate and locate information in this valuable historical resource.

Social, Business & Political Details

News Coverage

What was happening in the world and how was it reported? What emphasis and amount of space did the events command? What local events were covered and what controversies and emotions can be gleaned from the articles? Is the article on the front page or buried inside? The activities of local and national politicians, local celebrities, and important figures are often reported and may have been the topic of conversation around the family dinner table of your ancestors.

Advertisements

Look closely at what is advertised. Ads for elixirs that cure liver spots, fever, and other illnesses reveal attitudes and beliefs about society. If the family farm was sold, it might have been advertised in the real estate section. What products were offered for sale, and how might these have been used by someone in your family? What is the cost of the articles for sale? How does that relate to the income of the family?

Business & Stock News

Most newspapers have a section devoted to the local economy. The price of livestock and crops is often reported in great detail. Further, you'll find details on what new businesses are opening in the area. Local precursors to a chamber of commerce will tout the growth of a new establishment.

Society Pages

High-society families will be showcased in the society columns, and these snippets of social life can be fascinating glimpses into a world inhabited by the "well-to-do." But even if your family did not make the society pages, there are many occasions that would warrant their mention in the local papers, especially the weekly and special-interest papers.

Neighbourhood Columns

A particularly entertaining and insightful part of the local newspaper are the neighbourhood gossip columns. Remember that reporters may have reported on more established, well-to-do families than on newer, less affluent, arrivals in town, though this was not always the case.

These columns often list who dined with whom, who travelled to visit friends and families in another town, and who was visiting the area.

The articles are, of course, important for locating branches of the family that migrated to another area, but they also portray what local residents thought was interesting and noteworthy. Was there a party? Did someone entertain the local parson for Sunday dinner? Was someone ill in the community or another who received some sort of distinction? Each piece of information should be considered not only for what it says about our families but also for what it says about the times in which our families lived.

Death Records

Many early obituaries, particularly those from small communities, can be quite detailed—the reason being is that the newspapers had the space to print local news and often everyone new everyone else in the town. These records sometimes give the names of parents and siblings, dates of migration, along with major events in the person's life and much more.

One researcher's brickwall was solved by a death announcement in a small town paper printed in the 1890s. It gave the maiden name, parents' names, and siblings of a ninety-year-old widow. Since the marriage certificate could not be located, this death announcement was the only way the widow's father could be discovered. A probated will subsequently found in an adjoining county confirmed the parentage.

Legal announcements

They are also a rich source of information. Legal notices regarding settlements of estates or notices to make claims on estates prior to settlement routinely appeared in newspapers.

Images

The photographic records that local newspapers have preserved are another motivation for searching this source. Some newspapers archive their photographic collections at local libraries.

Special-Interest Newspapers

Ethnic groups, religious and fraternal organizations, and other special-interest groups often published their own newspapers. While the coverage is far from uniform, what has been preserved can be priceless, so be sure to check these sources.

Special-interest papers are particularly useful in gaining insight into the times and people of the areas as well as the local hot topics. These publications can give clues about the origins of the families, the controversies they faced, and the challenges they may have had to overcome.

Evaluating What You Find

While newspapers are a rich source of information, there are also pitfalls to be aware of, some of the challenges you have heard above. You will find biases, problems with the timing of reporting, and inaccurate data. Information found in newspapers should always be evaluated and verified with primary documents whenever possible.

Biases

Early newspapers were often political organs. As a result, stories may have been excluded or they may have been slanted. Look for newspapers in surrounding areas or a larger city in the vicinity to get another perspective of the story.

Timing of Events

Since many of the local newspapers were published weekly and sometimes only biweekly or monthly, stories were thus not necessarily published immediately.

Further, some stories may never have appeared since it was old news by the time the paper was printed. As a result of delays in reporting, it is wise to search for obituaries or announcements at least several weeks after the event.

Searches in the few weeks preceding the death may yield stories that hint at an impending event. For example, reports of illnesses and visits by relatives (particularly those living at a distance) may mean that the last visits prior to an anticipated death had begun.

This strategy can be particularly useful in confirming a death period if a death notice and obituary were never placed in the paper.

Inaccuracies

Events hastily reported may be erroneous. Newspaper stories, then and now, contain inaccurate statements.

For example, obituaries may not report all survivors or may incorrectly report their names and relationships. Dates included in the accounts may be wrong, as well.

Regional Searches

Many times, newspapers would share stories with surrounding area newspapers. If an article can't be located, or if there are no newspapers for the dates of interest, consult papers in nearby cities or counties. If the town has ties to other villages or towns in the region, those papers should be examined for the story as well.

Regional searches are often necessary to help locate elderly or widowed parents who left home in their declining years to live with a son or daughter. Hometown papers may have carried announcements of the deaths of their longtime residents who moved away prior to their deaths.

Newspapers have played a vital role in a nation's history from its inception. They inform, educate, publicize, facilitate business and economic development, and much more. There is a wealth of information in newspapers and more of them than ever are being indexed to facilitate easy use. While the research required to use them is often time-consuming, the rewards are certainly worth it.

A Brief History of Newspaper Publishing in Ireland

The emergence of Irish newspapers and periodicals, as with those of the British in general, resulted from two needs:

Firstly—the need for news of current or recent affairs, gentlemen in the country areas such as Members of Parliament back in their constituencies, wanting to know what the government (both Church and Crown) was up to in Dublin that might affect the way of life for their families, servants and tenants; and merchants and other traders wanting to know market prices for corn, and other commodities, possibly affected by weather and internal traveling conditions, and with the growth of overseas trade from the mid-16th century wanting details on ports and sailing vessels and assurance on the political stability of potential trading partners in Continental Europe and elsewhere.

Secondly—there was a growing need for literary entertainment, brought about by the decline in traveling troupes of performers and the growth of the theatre in which written plays were performed, accelerated by the endowment of many schools, by merchants and gentlemen from the late 15th century, developing literacy and education in general.

Royal proclamations had curbed the press much of the late 15th and early 16th century and issued constant reminders of the laws of seditious libel. However, in 1695 in England and by 1719 in Ireland with their *Dublin Evening Post*, restrictions were lifted and newspapers sprung up like mushrooms appearing weekly, twice and thrice weekly. These papers generally selling for 1d carried mostly foreign or national news and as there were no reporters as such, papers openly copied each other's texts.

Proprietors soon realized that their publishing costs could be recovered, not only from direct sales but, by carrying advertisements, initially of post-coach and carriers' timetables, or for missing persons or arriving vessels. In the early days, however, most advertisements were mild and factual; outlandish and sensational claim about a product came much later.

In the 18th century, production was usually limited to a few hundred copies due to the restrictions of printing technology, and circulation was very low compared to modern times. Dublin Castle was very sensitive to critical reports, and it was common for publishers to be fined or imprisoned for seditious comments. In the last decades of the 18th century the press became more critical of the Administration and its corrupt practices. An increasingly repressive policy in relation to newspapers was formed through the Press Acts of 1784, 1785 and 1798, which made the printers and publishers more liable for prosecution.

The Acts also increased the stamp duty payable on newspapers and increased the tax on advertisements, which had the effect of increasing the cost of production and making newspapers more expensive. Publishers were dependent on the revenue generated from advertising and it was hoped that the increased cost would deter advertisers and the opposition newspapers would no longer be financially viable. Several newspapers, such as the *Volunteer Journal* and the *Dublin Evening Post*, continued to publish critical accounts.

The Irish government administration also had more direct means of controlling the newspapers; they simply bribed publishers, or paid for the publication of official proclamations and notices in certain newspapers. *The Public Register or Freeman's Journal,* under Francis Higgins, and *The Dublin Journal,* under John Giffard, were two of the most notorious newspapers under indirect Castle control toward the end of the century.

Newspaper readers were almost exclusively the Protestant gentry, the literate class. Gradually newspapers came to be published on regular days, and circulation began to spread outside the larger towns. The majority of news was copied from the London newspapers, although newspapers carried a lot of local news during times of political agitation. In general, the main items of interest at this stage were births, deaths & marriage notices, advertisements and commodity prices.

The births, deaths and marriages columns, along with many of the advertisements provide important genealogical information. Aside from the usual historical accounts of the day, the other useful types of information published in the newspapers were political notices, such as declarations by the Lord Lieutenant, and notices of crimes & punishments.

The 1798 rebellion and the economic effects of the Napoleonic war had a dampening effect on newspaper publishing. After the 1840s, circulation figures began to increase due to a variety of reasons. Paper making processes changed, which significantly reduced the price of paper, and changes in printing technology increased the production capacity and reduced costs, making newspapers cheaper. The abolition of stamp duty and taxes on advertisements in the 1850s also reduced the price of newspapers. The Education Acts in the latter part of the century spread the use of the English language, improved literacy levels and widened readership.

The type of news coverage also changed. As journalism developed and as the profession and modes of transport & communication improved, there became more Irish news content, and less copy from the London newspapers.

In the mid-19th century the number of political and radical newspapers expressing the opinions of particular organizations increased.

The Nation, published by the Young Irelanders in 1842, was the first nationalist newspaper. At this time there was not a nationalist press, although many newspapers were sympathetic to some level of Catholic emancipation, and many papers gave extensive coverage to O'Connell and the Emancipation movement. Daniel O'Connell published his own newspaper, *The Pilot*. Again the Irish administration reacted by suppressing radical publications and imprisoning those involved their publication.

The nationalist press did not really develop until the late 1870s. The growth of the Nationalist Party in Westminster increased awareness of the national culture at a time when literacy was spreading among the masses, and in turn the newspaper became an important tool for both unionist and nationalists to spread their messages. In a few towns and counties, newspapers were funded by the Nationalist Party to provide a balance to the existing newspaper, which was usually unionist in its outlook.

Charles Stewart Parnell, leader of the Nationalist Party, owned *The United Ireland* and he used it aggressively to express the views of his party. *The Freeman's Journal* and a large section of the provincial press, which was growing quickly at this time, were very supportive to the Nationalist Party cause. However in the 1880s Parnell's political ideals were overshadowed by his involvement with Kitty O'Shea and the ensuing divorce case, and many of the newspapers then turned against him.

At the turn of the century Gaelic newspapers began to appear promoting Irish language, culture and sport. *Fááinne an Lae* was a very popular bilingual newspaper published by the Gaelic League.

As the 20th century began, newspapers continued to be divided over support for Home Rule and Independence. Later newspapers divided over support for the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Newspapers were often suppressed and the offices attacked or burned, leaving unique back-files destroyed.

The first decades of the 20th century saw the demise of one oldest Irish newspaper's, *The Freeman's Journal*. *The Irish Times* and *The Irish Independent* became the major daily papers. *The Irish Press* newspaper, which ceased publication in 1995, was also very popular. Trends in newspaper publishing have changed somewhat in the latter part of the 20th century. Large publishing groups own many titles, and Irish editions of English publications have become popular on a national level.

Local newspapers are as popular as ever, and it is common now for a county paper to appear in variant editions for different towns in the catchment area.

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NEWSPAPER COLLECTIONS

Description of Contents of Irish Newspapers

Newspapers portrayed the political, economic, social, technological, and ecclesiastical news of the day, usually highly flavoured by the beliefs and viewpoints of the editors or owners. In the early days, papers giving evidence which was contrary to the interests of the Government of the day were shortly thereafter discontinued with the editors being imprisoned or fleeing the country. The freedom of the press was not so easily enjoyed during this period.

But apart from the usual community news of the day, newspapers and various periodicals contain a wealth of other information: details on legal and court cases, military and other Government appointments to public office, social news regarding the more or less important families and, of course, birth, marriage and death notices for the cities & towns or areas represented, with the latter primarily on Irish gentry.

These publications also offered a wealth of other miscellanea news items ranging from criminal cases and reported accidents or unusual events to biographies and family histories. Many newspapers and periodical magazines ran an extended series of genealogical articles regarding county families.

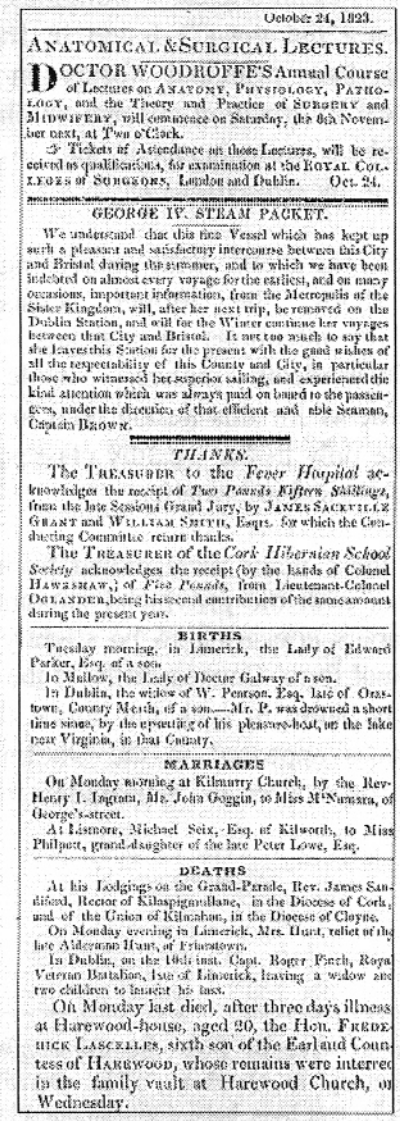
Those newspapers of seaport cities also provided some details on people who emigrated from time to time by ship to America and other countries.

In addition to all of this wealth of detail, newspapers also inserted advertisements on a regular basis. Of those holding genealogical value, some of these advertisements indicated changes in business ownership (e.g.., from father to son or brother to brother, etc.) and location of the business (which may in turn be the same as the family's residence).

These paid advertisements also reflected stories of eloping husbands & wives, abusive & abandoning husbands, bad debts, land sale notices, and probates of estates. Interestingly and fortunately, newspaper entries exist for most classes of people within Ireland though except for the poorest farmers and landless tenants, though the vast majority of entries will be for the gentry and nobility classes.

Remember as well that a well-placed advertisement in today's Irish newspapers may also help you locate descendants or relatives of your ancestor who may be able to assist you further with your search.

Figure 1: Dublin Evening Post, 24 October 1823



October 24, 1823.

ANATOMICAL & SURGICAL LECTURES.

DOCTOR WOODROFFE'S Annual Course of Lectures on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, and the Theory and Practice of SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, will commence on Saturday, the 8th November next, at Two o'Clock.

☞ Tickets of Attendance on these Lectures, will be received as qualifications, for examination at the ROYAL COLLEGES of SURGEONS, London and Dublin. Oct. 24.

GEORGE IV. STEAM PACKET.

We understand that this fine Vessel which has kept up such a pleasant and satisfactory intercourse between this City and Bristol during the summer, and to which we have been indebted on almost every voyage for the earliest, and on many occasions, important information, from the Metropolis of the Sister Kingdom, will, after her next trip, be removed on the Dublin Station, and will for the Winter continue her voyages between that City and Bristol. It is not too much to say that she leaves this Station for the present with the good wishes of all the respectability of this County and City, in particular those who witnessed her superior sailing, and experienced the kind attention which was always paid on board to the passengers, under the direction of that efficient and able Seaman, Captain BROWN.

THANKS.

The TREASURER to the *Fever Hospital* acknowledges the receipt of *Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings*, from the late Sessions Grand Jury, by JAMES SACKVILLE GRANT and WILLIAM SMITH, Esqrs. for which the Conducting Committee return thanks.

The TREASURER of the *Cork Hibernian School Society* acknowledges the receipt (by the hands of Colonel HAWKSHAW,) of *Five Pounds*, from Lieutenant-Colonel OGLANDER, being his second contribution of the same amount during the present year.

BIRTHS

Tuesday morning, in Limerick, the Lady of Edward Parker, Esq. of a son.

In Mallow, the Lady of Doctor Galway of a son.

In Dublin, the widow of W. Pearson, Esq. late of Oratown, County Meath, of a son.—Mr. P. was drowned a short time since, by the upsetting of his pleasure-boat, on the lake near Virginia, in that County.

MARRIAGES

On Monday morning at Kilmurry Church, by the Rev. Henry I. Ingram, Mr. John Goggin, to Miss M'Namara, of George's-street.

At Lismore, Michael Seix, Esq. of Kilworth, to Miss Philpott, grand-daughter of the late Peter Lowe, Esq.

DEATHS

At his Lodgings on the Grand-Parade, Rev. James Sandiford, Rector of Kilaspigmullane, in the Diocese of Cork, and of the Union of Kilmahon, in the Diocese of Cloyne.

On Monday evening in Limerick, Mrs. Hunt, relict of the late Alderman Hunt, of Ennistown.

In Dublin, on the 16th inst. Capt. Roger Finch, Royal Veteran Battalion, late of Limerick, leaving a widow and two children to lament his loss.

On Monday last died, after three days illness, at Harewood-house, aged 20, the Hon. FREDERICK LASCELLES, sixth son of the Earl and Countess of HAREWOOD, whose remains were interred in the family vault at Harewood Church, on Wednesday.

already compiled. Although not strictly

As mentioned, aside from the general political, economic, technological, religious, and social information ("the news") found in Irish newspapers, there are two principal forms in which useful genealogical information appears within them: by way of *biographical announcements* and, in the early papers in particular, by *advertisement*[1].

From the mid-1750s with increasing frequency up to the 1850s, the former consists largely of marriage (or intentions of marriage) announcements and obituary/death notices; while birth/baptism announcements for this period tend to be very sparse, often relate only to the wealthy classes, and often give little genealogical information.

Many of these items were culled from the provincial newspapers with the provincial announcements in the Dublin papers appearing to be slightly abridged from their original form. Consequently, if the local paper still exists, it is better to seek the notice there. Normally, these notices appeared in the Dublin papers within about ten days after its appearance in the provincial newspaper.

[1] Examples of extracts, from the *Connaught Journal* of Co. Galway (January to October, 1823) and *Freeman's Journal* (August 1917), that have been digitized and placed online of both biographical notices and advertisement can be found at the website: www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1823janconnaught.htm and www.celticcousins.net/ireland/freemanconnaught.htm.

Birth/Baptism Announcements

From the late 18th century we find Dublin papers carrying a few notices of births though these were primarily for wealthy families. For the most part this practice did not carry over to the other newspapers in the country for this same period. Further, because of the high incidences of births (and deaths) of infants, and the fact that these were paid notices, clearly indicate that few Irishmen would place such newspaper accounts. As well, the practice seems to have been out of favor in the first couple decades of the 19th century.

However birth/baptism notices rose sharply after that though they remained, for the most part, relatively uninformative until well into the 20th century. So, as noted, birth (with much less emphasis on baptism) announcements tend to be less valuable since the name of the child and even the mother is usually not given, generally only giving the name of the father and the date of the event.

Sometimes the papers did not even provide where the event occurred. Birth and baptism notices often took the form as follows:

> *"At Bandon, County Cork, the wife of John McCabe Esq., born of a daughter,"* or *"Baptized on the 17th instant, the wife of Henry O'Shea Esq., of a son."*

Marriage Announcements

Marriage announcements, and proclamations to marry, contained in Irish newspapers often contain a much broader range of details, from the simple minimum of the names of the two marrying parties, to more brandishing accounts of occupations, addresses, and respective fathers' names. In the vast majority of cases, the name of the bride's father and his address are supplied, primarily because a daughter was the property of a man, as was a wife to a husband. Usually there are no references to the religious faith in which the couple were married.

As well, it is rare for a Catholic marriage notice to specify the actual place of a wedding (usually a private house), whereas it is commonplace for a Protestant notice to do so. The notice form was generally of the following:

> *"Married on Sunday last at St. Peter's Church Dublin, by the Rev. J. Hobson, William Maxwell Esq. of the 86th Regiment to Miss Caroline Murphy eldest daughter of the late John Murphy Esq. of Ballynamullen"* or *"On Saturday last, Mr. Robert David of Barrack Street, woolen draper, Miss Browne of White Street."*

Fortunately, there was little religious discrimination and the newspapers contain an abundance of Catholic and other non-state marriages belonging to the merchant, gentry and nobility classes.

For many 18th century marriages, a newspaper announcement may be the only surviving record of a marriage, particularly where the relevant Episcopalian (Church of Ireland) registers have not survived, or where there was no marriage license or marriage settlement, or in the case of Catholics, where they finally emerge from the obscurity of the Penal Laws of the 1770 and 1780s. Further, along with the pure marital information, the marriage record may also provide additional fabulous clues to military, heraldic, and other social connections

During the 18th century a marriage in Ireland would be reported in the Dublin newspapers within about a week to ten days after the event with occasionally the reporting done the following day. An additional week to ten days (or even longer if the wedding took place outside of Ireland) would elapse before it was repeated in the Dublin papers.

Obituary & Death Notices

Being the most numerous and covering a much broader social spectrum than the other announcements, obituaries and death notices will tend to provide you with the best amount of genealogical information. Again, the kind of information given can vary widely, from the barest example such as:

> *"Died at Knockbane on Wednesday 22nd instant, Dr. Michael Sheen"*

To the most elaborate, giving age, occupation, and family relationships such as:

> *"Died at the home of her son-in-law Mr. Jonathan Swift in Patrick Street in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Elisabeth O'Hara, relict of Henry O'Hara Esq., late of Waterford"*

and

> *"Died last Saturday at her brother-in-law's, John Keating of Colonngunna, Mrs. Mary Finney, wife of Lieutenant Hamilton Finney of the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion."*

Precise details like this are rare, however, as most announcements confine themselves to a name, place of death, an address, and an occupation. Exact dates of death are generally not given, though if you find the notice, clearly the event occurred probably within the last week or two depending on the circulation cycle of the newspaper.

As well, these newspapers carried obituaries for Irish persons who died outside the country, not only of officers serving in the army or navy but also of those who had gone abroad on business, for medical reasons, or on those who had simply emigrated for a better life.

An example of this is found in the *Ennis Chronicle* dated 27th January 1816:

> *"Died on the 2nd of November at New York (in the States of America) at the advanced age of 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Maunsell, relict of the late Lieutenant General Maunsell and sister-in-law of the Rev. Dr. William Maunsell formerly of Limerick deceased."*

Ages were not usually incorporated into the notice unless the deceased was very old or had died young under tragic circumstances. Further, the burial place was seldom noted in these publications as the notices were meant, unlike today, more as announcements of death to the public rather than as summons to a pending funeral. The newspaper obituary is, in most cases for the middle class, the only surviving record of death during this period as wills, burial registers and gravestones may or may not exist. This is particularly true for women who left fewer wills and are even less frequently mentioned in gravestones.

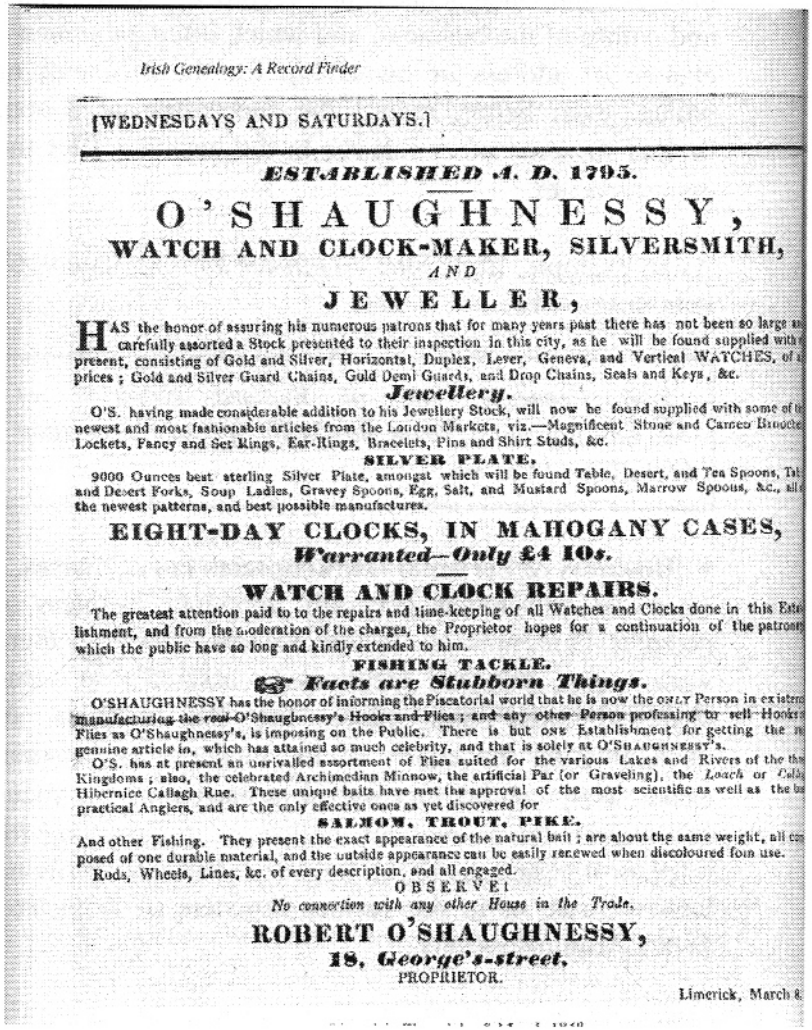
It is important to point out as well that because of the lack of Catholic burial records, newspaper obituaries are often the most comprehensive surviving records of the deaths of the majority of the Catholic middle classes after their emergence from persecution of the Penal Laws. Only from about the 1840s, we find that the numbers of both death and marriage announcements rise sharply; unfortunately these events are by then usually more easily traceable in church records or civil vital records.

Advertisements

Containing an extraordinary account of biographical details and reported in a myriad of manners[2], advertisements, particularly in the early newspapers, were usually *paid announcements* than what we perceive now as *paid advertisements* in the modern sense. It is also important to remember that many newspapers did not place these small advertisements in one regular column but inserted them throughout the newspaper where space allowed. The most useful types for the family historian are:

[2] An set of examples of such advertisements that have been digitized from the *Clare Journal* of 1797 to 1803 and are available online may be found at the following website: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/3letters.htm>.

Figure 2: Limerick Chronicle, 8th March 1848



Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder

[WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1795.

O'SHAUGHNESSY,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER, SILVERSMITH,

AND

JEWELLER,

HAS the honor of assuring his numerous patrons that for many years past there has not been so large a carefully assorted a Stock presented to their inspection in this city, as he will be found supplied with present, consisting of Gold and Silver, Horizontal, Duplex, Lever, Geneva, and Vertical WATCHES, of prices; Gold and Silver Guard Chains, Gold Demi Guards, and Drop Chains, Seals and Keys, &c.

Jewellery.

O'S. having made considerable addition to his Jewellery Stock, will now be found supplied with some of t newest and most fashionable articles from the London Markets, viz.—Magnificent Stone and Cameo Brooche Lockets, Fancy and Set Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Pins and Shirt Studs, &c.

SILVER PLATE.

9000 Ounces best sterling Silver Plate, amongst which will be found Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Ta and Desert Forks, Soup Ladles, Gravey Spoons, Egg, Salt, and Mustard Spoons, Marrow Spoons, &c., all the newest patterns, and best possible manufactures.

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, IN MAHOGANY CASES,

Warranted—Only £4 10s.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS.

The greatest attention paid to to the repairs and time-keeping of all Watches and Clocks done in this Esta lishment, and from the moderation of the charges, the Proprietor hopes for a continuation of the patron which the public have so long and kindly extended to him.

FISHING TACKLE.

☞ Facts are Stubborn Things.

O'SHAUGHNESSY has the honor of informing the Piscatorial world that he is now the ONLY Person in existe manufacturing the real O'Shaughnessy's Hooks and Flies; and any other Person professing to sell Hooks Flies as O'Shaughnessy's, is imposing on the Public. There is but ONE Establishment for getting the genuine article in, which has attained so much celebrity, and that is solely at O'Shaughnessy's.

O'S. has at present an unrivalled assortment of Flies suited for the various Lakes and Rivers of the th Kingdoms; also, the celebrated Archimedian Minnow, the artificial Par (or Graveling), the *Loach* or *Cal* Hibernice Callagh Rue. These unique baits have met the approval of the most scientific as well as the b practical Anglers, and are the only effective ones as yet discovered for

SALMON, TROUT, PIKE,

And other Fishing. They present the exact appearance of the natural bait; are about the same weight, all co posed of one durable material, and the outside appearance can be easily renewed when discoloured from use.

Rods, Wheels, Lines, &c. of every description, and all engaged.

OBSERVE!

No connection with any other House in the Trade.

ROBERT O'SHAUGHNESSY,

18, *George's-street,*

PROPRIETOR.

Limerick, March 8

- **Business Announcements**

The most helpful of these advertisements are the business announcements which record the name, place and nature of the business, and which often announce a change of address or ownership for the business; or which, even better, record the succession of a son, brother or some other relative to the business after the owner's death.

As an example, from *Finn's Leinster Journal* dated 16th February 1771:

> *"John Fennessy, son of Richard Fennessy of Ballynatting, nurseryman, has lately opened a seed shop in the city of Cashel..."*

- **Business & Personal Bankruptcies/Foreclosures**

These advertisements generally announce business or personal bankruptcies' & foreclosures, of which there were many, and ask creditors to assemble at some specified time and place for the purpose of dismembering the equity of the business or personal estate. They can be very useful in narrowing the focus of a search for an obituary notice, or in searching for relevant transactions in the Registry of Deeds involving land records, or in the various registers of Wills and Estate Administrations.

As an example, from the *Wexford Herald* dated 4th December 1790:

> *"Mary Hobbs, widow and executrix of Michael Hobbs late of the town of Wexford merchant deceased, intends carrying on the business..."*

- **Students & Apprentices**

Small school master advertised for pupils and the medical profession as well as others advertised endlessly for new apprentices.

As an example, from the *Belfast Newsletter* dated 21st October 1777:

> *"Arthur Dowdall, Surgeon Apothecary and Man Midwife, Rathfryland, now wants an apprentice..."*

- **Elopements/Abandonments**

In these notices, a husband (or wife) would generally announce that his wife (or her husband) had eloped and disclaim all responsibility for any debts' she (or he) might contract.

Further, announcements made by the husband or wife may not have involved finances at all other than to solicit information from others on their missing partner *"who abandoned her/his family."* Usually his (or her) address and her maiden surname (in cases of her departure) are given in these circumstances.

As an example, from the *Limerick Chronicle* dated 6th July 1772:

> *"I caution the public from crediting my wife Catherine Connor as she has turned out contrary to my expectations. Michael Connor, Glinn."*

In addition to "the news" of the time, these biographical announcements and advertisements, also reported with great zeal details of court and criminal cases of the day. These accounts generally hold great interest to the reader and much source of information for further extension of your research. Often the details supplied are verbatim inserts from the court. The problem here, of course, in locating these accounts depends greatly on knowing the approximate date of 'conviction' as well as the locality of the trial.

On occasion the provincial newspapers, as well, provided lists of names of persons, with sometime complete addresses, who were protesting or being congratulated on in some way.

Here we see such things as lists of merchants in an area, lists of Catholic inhabitants, lists of freeholders, lists of emigrants[3], those who voted in a particular election[4], those taking out game licenses[5], those who died in war[6], etc.

There are a number of extracts that have been done of these from various newspapers and most of these are available at the National Library of Ireland.

[3] A digitized example of such a list of emigrants later compiled into book form by Ira A. Glazier and Michael Tepper in *The Famine Immigrants: Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving to the Port of New York From Co. Galway, Ireland, 1846-1851* is available online at:: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/galwayships.htm> and <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/galwayships2.htm>.

[4] A digitized example of such a list of "Co. Clare Men in Favour of Union Between Britain and Ireland" dated 26th September 1799 from the *Ennis Chronicle* is available online at the following website: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1799cl.htm>.

[5] A digitized example of such a series of extracts on game licenses is provided in the *Clare Journal* (1810-1821) and available online at website: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/cl1810g.htm>.

[6] A digitized example of such a war casualty list from *Freeman's Journal* (31 August 1917) is online at: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/freemancasualties.htm>.

Dates of Coverage for Irish Newspapers

The earliest known Irish newspaper was published in Cork City in 1649 titled the *Irish Monthly Mercury*, though it only lasted until the following year.

Following that came the *News-Letter* out of Dublin in 1685 which only appears to have lasted seven months; the *Dublin Intelligence* in 1690 which lasted until 1693; and the Dublin *Flying Post* which began in 1699 and lasted until 1722.

It was not until the 18th century, however, that the numbers of newspaper titles and readerships increased greatly and it was during this period in which they began to carry greater & greater information of genealogical value.

Unfortunately, the custom of publishing family notices fell into disuse in the first decades of the 19th century, and did not resume until into the 1820s. Advertisements, in contrast, generally became less genealogically useful as family owned businesses started to decline.

Regardless, by the 19th century most large towns had at least one newspaper and some had several which offer a greater host of possible sources of added genealogical information.

Interestingly, with the turn of the 1900s Dublin saw more than seventy newspaper titles and Belfast was seeing well over forty by this time.

The earliest 18th century newspapers were for the most part, in Ireland, issued weekly with sometimes biweekly and monthly editions. As time went on, however, they were published semi-weekly or tri-weekly, particularly in Dublin. Later, several of the newspapers of the larger cities appeared on a daily basis.

As well, periodical magazines serving various purposes and ideologies were published monthly or less frequently, though like newspapers they, too, offered a source of genealogical information. Irish provincial newspapers were primarily biweekly publications.

Their usefulness to genealogists and family historians, however, is really only for the period of about 1750 to the mid-19th century when other more primary sources become available.

Clearly, you will find that not all areas of the country were as well-served as others with regards to newspapers, particularly prior to the 19th century. The earliest publications tended to be concentrated for and around particular regions of the country, as seen with the following regional outlines.

Dublin Region

The earliest of these out of Dublin covering the county and regions was *The Account of the Chief Occurrences of Ireland* in February 1660 by Sir Charles Coote, though not by way of any genealogical information is contained in it. It ran for only a few issues.

The *News-Letter*, which was published in Dublin in 1685 and appeared twice a week for seven months, is closer to the modern concept of newspaper publication.

In 1699 Cornelius Carter published the *Flying Post* which ran for 25 years and this marks the beginning of the era of continuous newspaper publication.

There were many in the succeeding years, however, for the most part, the bulk of the newspaper titles begin after the 1720s for this region.

The most important 18th century newspaper publications for this region were the following:

- the *Dublin Gazette*, from 1706
- the *Dublin Evening Post*, from 1719,
- *(Faulkner's) The Dublin Journal*, from 1725,
- *Saunder's Irish Daily News*, from 1746,
- *the Freeman's Journal and Daily Commercial Advertiser* or *The Public Register*, from 1763, and
- the *Dublin Hibernian Journal* or *Chronicle of Liberty*, from 1771.

The Dublin newspapers carried a plethora of the usual marriage and obituary notices relating to the region, primarily Dublin and surrounding areas from about the mid-18th century.

It should also be noted that these papers also reproduced various notices from the provincial papers where they first appeared, often in an abridged form, and should you not find the original local newspaper or it has not survived, often these notices and accounts can be examined in the provincial newspaper for the same period.

If a notice of a rural event is found in a city newspaper, it is usually wise to check some of the local newspapers for more details.

Cork-Kerry Region

These newspapers, beginning as early as 1649 with the *Irish Monthly Mercury*, and coming out of mostly Cork City and Tralee, covered notices for Cork City and Cork County and also covered interests for other Munster Province counties, most notably, Co. Kerry. Further, like the Dublin newspapers, they republished notices from the related provincial newspapers and other publications.

The most notable of the Cork and Kerry newspapers were the following, though many others followed:

- the George Swiney's *Corke Journal,* from 1753;
- the *New Cork Evening Post*, from 1755;
- the *Cork Chronicle and Munster Advertiser*, from 1765;
- the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, from 1769;
- *(Flyn's) Hibernian Chronicle*, from 1769;
- the *Kerry Evening Post*, from 1774;
- *Chute's Western Herald* or *Kerry Advertiser*, from 1791; and
- the *Cork Advertiser and Commercial Register*, from 1799.

Biographical announcements of the types previously noted for the period 1756 to 1827 are indexed for these newspapers relating to counties Cork & Kerry and this index is widely available. The best collection of Kerry newspapers is in the British Library as most of the local collection for Co. Kerry was destroyed by fire.

Clare-Limerick Region

The numbers of newspapers covering this region, primarily coming out of Ennis and Limerick, were incredible in size, some long-standing with others lasting not much more than overnight. Many of them did not even have their base in the region.

The earliest of these out of Dublin covering the counties being *The Account of the Chief Occurrences of Ireland* in February 1660 though not by way of any genealogical information is contained in it.

The earliest for the region is from 1716, the *Limerick News-Letter*, though it would appear that only one issue has survived.

The material reported in this region was often overlapping among the newspapers, with each other republishing notices from another in the region. Here we see such major newspapers as the following which, not only included coverage for their own region, but also regularly included extensive coverage for Co. Tipperary:

- the *Limerick Journal*, from 1739;
- the *Munster Journal*, from 1739,
- *Andrew Welsh Limerick Journal* or *Andrew Welsh Munster Journal*, from 1739;
- the *(Ferrar's) Limerick Chronicle,* from 1766.
- the *Clare Journal*, from 1778; and
- the *Ennis Chronicle*, from 1784.

The Co. Limerick newspaper publications also extended coverage to parts of Co. Kerry and Co. Galway. The *Alfred Moloney* series of manuscripts housed in the Genealogical Office includes extensive abstracts from these Clare-Limerick newspapers.

Kilkenny-Carlow Region

Advertisements and biographical notices for this region really begin with three publications for the region, all out of either the towns of Kilkenny or Carlow, with the earliest publication beginning in 1766:

- the *Finn's Leinster Journal* or *Kilkenny Journal*, from 1766;
- the *Carlow Journal* or *Leinster Chronicle*, from 1770; and
- the *Carlow Mercury* or *Leinster Advertiser*, only one issue dated 1788 has survived.

The accounts in them are very sparse and, of these, the earliest ones have been published in the 1987/88 volume of *The Irish Genealogist*.

Meath-Louth Region

The single publication that started advertisements and biographical notices for this region was out of Drogheda:

- the *Drogheda Journal* or *Meath & Louth Advertiser*, from 1772; and
- the *Drogheda Newsletter* from 1801.

Roscommon-Sligo-Galway-Mayo Region

Publications of advertisements and biographical notices here begin primarily with:

- the Mayo Constitution, from 1890s;
- the *Sligo Journal*, from 1810;
- the *Connaught Journal*, from 1813;
- the *Galway Weekly Advertiser*, from 1818;
- the *Roscommon Journal*, from 1828;
- the *Sligo Observer*, from 1828; and
- the *Roscommon Weekly Messenger*, from 1848

Tipperary-Waterford-Wexford Region

This region had several long-standing newspapers, mostly arising out of the towns of Clonmel, Waterford and Dungarven, the earliest beginning in 1765:

- the *(Ramsey's) Waterford Chronicle*, from 1765; the *Clonmel Gazette* or *Hibernian Advertiser*, from 1778;
- the *Wexford Herald*, from 1787;
- the *Waterford Herald*, from 1791; and
- the *Waterford Mirror (and Munster Packet),* from 1801.

The *Munster Packet* (or *General Advertiser*) really began in 1788 but lasted only for one or two issues.

For all intents and purposes, few of the earliest issues are known to have survived and for those before 1800, again, *The Irish Genealogist* has published the Waterford comprehensive Henry Morris compiled biographical notices in volumes dated 1974, and 1976 through 1980.

Biographical notices to 1821 are included with the above-mentioned *Moloney* abstracts for Co.'s Clare and Limerick.

Belfast & Ulster Region

For this region we find the most significant as the following with the earliest from the region in 1737 most coming out of Belfast, Londonderry, Enniskellen, or Newry:

- the *Belfast Newsletter* or *Belfast Mercury* or *Freeman's Chronicle*, from 1737, covering virtually all of east Ulster Province;
- the *(Jone's) Newry Journal,* from 1770 and the *Strabane Journal* or *General Advertiser,* from *1771*, of which very few, if any, early issues survive;
- the *Londonderry Journal*, from 1772, which covered a good area of Co.'s Donegal and Tyrone;
- *Gordon's Newry Chronicle and General Advertiser*, from 1777; and
- the *Enniskillen Chronicle*, from 1808.

Types of Persons Covered in Irish Newspapers

Genealogical information, other than news of the day and criminal trials, to be found in Irish newspapers relates to well-defined social groups within the country. First, then as now, the undertakings of the nobility were of particular and general interest to all, and their life events were extensively covered. Following this coverage was of the merchant and professional classes of the towns and cities in which the newspapers were published.

These included doctors, barristers' & solicitors, school & university masters, military officers, the ecclesiastical clergy of all denominations, as well as the lesser but more prosperous business people in the community. As Catholics were granted more and more rights by the late 1770s, the newspaper accounts began to also include the growing Catholic merchant class as well.

Next to be reported on were the agricultural gentry from the surrounding areas and after them came the less well-off merchants, the social class traceable largely only through these newspaper advertisements. Albeit sparsely, the provincial papers also covered the inhabitants of neighboring towns and villages in these same classes. Unless they were accounts of crime or great distinction, no information is to be found concerning anyone at or below the middle-class agricultural farmer level which accounted for the vast majority of the population.

Unfortunately, this remained still true even from the late 19th century, when there became a dramatic increase in the number of announcements for all social classes within Ireland.

Examine surviving newspapers for areas known where your ancestor resided or operated. If no success is obtained with the town newspaper or towns near it, then check papers from surrounding counties. A look through items such as court notices and other general advertisements in issues of these papers will usually quickly tell whether they contain entries from the area of interest to the researcher.

It goes without saying that you will need to know an approximate date of an event in order to be successful in searching any newspaper collection without use of an available index to these historical events contained within the collections.

Availability of Irish Newspapers

For Irish newspapers, interestingly enough, the best single repository is outside Ireland at the British Library in London, England. The Library has an extensive, though sporadic, collection of newspaper dated prior to 1826, however, after 1826 the Library was required to hold a copy of all Irish publications, and from that date its collection is virtually complete. For more details on their holdings, please consult the online catalogue of the British Newspaper Library at website:
<http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/newspapers.html>

Within Ireland however, the largest collection for newspapers is held by the National Library of Ireland at Dublin, though this is by no means comprehensive, and for Northern Ireland, at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), though you will find the NLI has had a long-standing policy of collecting newspapers for Northern Ireland which are covered primarily through donation and purchase.

In the National Library of Ireland, the collections of the Royal Dublin Society Library and the Joly Collection newspapers form the basis of the NLI newspaper collection. The Joly Collection provided a valuable file of early short run Irish newspapers and foreign news-sheets.

A major addition of 4,000 volumes to the collection came from an unusual source in 1922 when the Library received the files of the Chief Secretary's Office as Dublin Castle was handed over to the Irish administration. These files contained significant runs of provincial papers that had been used to gather information about subversive and political activity around the country.

The Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act of 1927 gave the National Library legal deposit status for the first time, and a significant increase in complete files in the newspaper collection is evident from this time. Gaps in the files are currently being filled through the purchase of microfilms from the British Library or elsewhere.

You need to also realize that many unique copies of newspaper collections are held solely in local libraries and other repositories or archives, in particular those of a contemporary nature. The *Report of the NEWSPLAN Project in Ireland*[7], a joint project between the British Library and the National Library of Ireland, lists all known extant hard-copy and microfilm holdings of Irish newspapers held in the National Library of Ireland, the British Library, and Linen Hall Library, as well as public libraries, universities, archives and newspaper offices, inside and outside of Ireland.

A comprehensive Internet online version of this record is available at <http://www.nli.ie/fr_site.htm> which will supply you with all of the known Irish newspapers, details on their dates of production and availability, whether they have been previously microfilmed, as well as the repository the collections may be found in. It is believed at the moment that this catalogue is the most comprehensive index available for Irish newspapers and magazines. However it is worth investigating the other guides noted below for other possibilities that may not have been accounted for under the *NEWSPLAN* project. Most newspaper collections have now been microfilmed though some originals are still available in hard-copy print for examination. Many newspapers are not available for public viewing in their original format however for preservation reasons, but are available in microfilm.

[7] Evans, Mihail Dafydd, "Byways - A Look at Lesser Used Sources" in *Irish Roots*, (Cork, Ireland, Belgrave Publications, 1994), vol. #1, pp. 24-25.

Bibliographies & Indexes to Irish Newspaper Collections

In addition to the indexes noted above, there are a number of other indexes to the biographical material to be found in Irish newspapers, which, as one can imagine, will greatly reduce the time-consuming nature of your research in this source collection. Remember however, these, like any, index are open to error and missing entries. For the most part, very few indexes to Irish newspaper collections currently exist online or in digitized format:

- Green, John's index to biographical material in the *Belfast Newsletter* (1737-1800) - NLI and the Linen Hall Library (17 Donegal Square North, Belfast BT1 5GD). The index to the Belfast Newsletter for the same period though not complete, as a number of periods during this collection have not survived, is also at: www.ucs.louisiana.edu/bnl/Main.html. The index is also available at the O'Shaughnessey-Frey Library at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota (USA) and the Linen Hall Library in Belfast, Ireland. The Linen Hall Library also has a card index (1800-1860) of birth, marriage, and death notices from the *Belfast Newsletter*.

- Crane, R. S., and F. B. Kaye's *A Census of British Newspapers and Periodicals, 1620-1800*, 2nd ed., (London: Holland Press, 1966) - LDS [FHL #942 B3ce] This book lists the Irish newspaper holdings of major American libraries;

- Farrar, Henry, *Irish Marriages Being an Index to the Marriages in Walker's Hibernian Magazine, 1771 to 1812*, 2 vols., (London: Phillimore and Co., 1897)[8] - NLI and LDS [FHL #941.5V25f];

- ffolliott, Rosemary, *Card Index to Biographical Notices in Cork Newspapers (1754-1827)* - Library of University College at Cork and NLI. This index largely replaces the *Hibernian Chronicle* and *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* indexes noted below and created earlier by the Irish Genealogical Research Society;

- Index to *The Freeman's Journal* (1763 to 1771)- NLI. This contains not only a name index but a subject and date index as well. Copies of the original newspaper on microfilm exist within collections of the NLI and LDS from 1776 to 1793 [FHL #993905-993919];

- Card indexes to the biographical notices in the *Hibernian Chronicle* (1771-1802), and the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle* (1803-1818) - Irish Genealogical Research Society (18 Stratford Avenue, Rainham, Kent ME8 0EP, England or at: www.igrsoc.org/;

- Manuscript Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths in a File of the *Hibernian Chronicle*, 1769-1775 - NLI and LDS. [FHL #924298]

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[8] An Internet version (partial) of Henry Ferrar's *Index to Marriages in Walkers' Hibernian Magazine* for 1771 to 1812 is also available online at the following website: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/irish_marriages.htm> <http://home.att.net/~labaths/irish_marriages2.htm>.

- *Ireland News Extracts of Irish Newspapers* (an ongoing project) is available online at the following website covering newspapers dating as early as the late 1800s:www.newspaperabstracts.com/Ireland/index.html

- Index to the *Irish Independent* Newspaper Obituaries (May 2001 -June 2002), online at the website: http://ancestry.com/search/locality/dbpage.htm?t=3257&c=3250&co=0&y=0&dbid=6097>;

- Biographical notices, including index, from the *Kerry Evening Post* (1828 to 1864) are reprinted in Volume 6 of Albert Casey's *O'Kief, Coshe Mang etc*;

- McCoy, Jack, Index to *The County Down Spectator,* 1904-1964 (Ballynahinch, Co. Down, Ireland: South Education and Library Board, 1983) - NLI;

- Moran, Maladry, "*Miscellaneous Record Extracts with Index to Irish Records*." The handwritten extracts include newspaper collections for *Faulkner's Dublin Journal* of 1729-1830, extracts from *Freeman's Journal*, 1765-1835, and the *Dublin Gazette* for 1712 - Genealogical Office of Ireland and LDS. [FHL #100218]

- *Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries*, (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, Catalogue Publication Division, 1984) - LDS [FHL#011.35 N479f 1983]. This source lists all reports from the foreign countries' portion of Newspapers in Microfilm from 1948 to 1982 as well as reports received through 1983. The source is arranged by country and city and indexed by title;

- Nichol, John, Index to the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1731 to 1818)- British Museum and Linen Hall Library;

- North, John S., *The Waterloo Directory of Irish Newspapers and Periodicals, 1800-1900* - NLI and LDS [FHL#941.5 B33n]. This source lists and describes Irish newspapers and periodicals from all fields and repositories in Ireland & Britain and sometimes identifies the holding repositories. The main entries of the book are arranged alphabetically by the name of the publication, however, the "Place of Publication Index" lists the names of newspapers published in each town. The entries indicate if notices of birth, marriage and death were published, and the political or religious leanings of the publication are also indicated in many cases;

- Index to marriages and deaths in *Pue's Occurences* and the *Dublin Gazette* (1730-1740) - NLI (ms. 3197);

- Robinson, Kenneth, An Index to the *Newtownards Chronicle* (1873-1900) and the *Newtownards Independent* (1871-1873);

- Sadleir, Thomas Ulick, *Marriages in Dublin Newspapers, 1731-1740* (Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949), originally in handwritten extract form - Genealogical Office of Ireland and LDS. [FHL #100213]

- Schelegel, Donald M., *Irish Genealogical Abstracts From the Londonderry Journal (1772-1784)* - NLI - includes an every name index.

- Southern Education and Library Board of Northern Ireland (1 Markethill Road, Armagh, Co. Armagh BT60 1NR) holds a chronological list of article references, indexed by person, subject and place. The newspapers covered in this index are:

  - *Co. Down Spectator* (1904-1964),
  - *Downpatrick Recorder* (1936-1886),
  - *Mourne Observer* (1949-1980),
  - *Newtownards Chronicle* (1873-1900),
  - *The Newtownards Independent (1871-1873),*
  - *The Northern Herald* (1833-1836),
  - and *The Northern Star (*1792-1797).

- Vicars, Sir Arthur, Index to the Births, Marriages & Deaths in the periodical, *Anthologia Hibernica* (1793-1794)[9] -NLI.

[9] An Internet version of Arthur Vicar's "Index to the Births, Marriages & Deaths" in *Anthologica Hibernica* (1793-1794) is also at www.celticcousins.net/ireland/anthologia_hibernica.htm.

• A good further set of excellent guides to particular Irish newspaper collections and other miscellaneous extracts from these are to be found in Donal F. Begley's *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder*[10]; in James G. Ryan's *Irish Records - Sources for Family and Local History*[11]; and in Margaret Dickson Falley's *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research - A Guide to the Genealogical Records, Methods and Sources in Ireland*[12].

Almost all of the available and good indexes to Irish newspapers, though, are the product of the efforts of a number of individuals, most notably Miss Rosemary ffolliott and Henry Morris. Between them, they have basically covered the province of Munster for the late 18th century. More useful than any of these, however, are two outstanding publications produced by the late Irish genealogist Rosemary ffolliott who transcribed and ordered alphabetically all of the biographical notices recorded in newspapers for primarily Co.'s Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Monaghan, Kings (now Offaly) and Waterford in about 1969.

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[10] ffolliott, Rosemary, "Newspapers as a Genealogical Source" in Begley's, Donal F., ed., *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder*, (Dublin, Ireland: Heraldic Artists Ltd., 1987), pp. 117-138.

[11] Ryan, James G., *Irish Records-Sources for Family and Local History*, (Dublin, Ireland: Flyleaf Press, 1997), pp. 47-607.

[12] Falley, Margaret Dickson, FASG, *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research - A Guide to the Genealogical Records, Methods and Sources in Ireland*, (Boston: Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc., 1962, 4th reprint 1998), vol. I, pp. 675-686; and vol. II, pp. 247-248. It should be remembered that this 1962 original publication is dated and thus the details.

These will be found in her publications titled "*Index to Biographical Notices Collected from Newspapers, Principally Relating to Cork and Kerry, 1756-1827 with a few references to 1749-1755*[13]", and "*Index to Biographical Notices in the Newspapers of Limerick, Ennis, Clonmel and Waterford, 1758-1821*[14]".

Covered as well are notices relating to other Munster counties, and to Counties Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, Longford and King's (Offaly). The work done by Ms. ffolliott was phenomenal.

[13] The Index to Biographical Notices Collected from Newspapers, Principally Relating to Cork and Kerry, 1756-1827", with a few references for the period 1749 to 1755, includes biographical notices relating to Cork and Kerry from the surviving issues of the following Cork papers: *Cork Advertiser, Cork Chronicle, Cork Evening Post, Cork Gazette, Corke Journal, Cork Mercantile Chronicle, Cork Morning Intelligence, Southern Reporter, The Constitution, Hibernian Chronicle, and Volunteer Journal.* As well as these, it also records all biographical notices relating to Co.'s Cork and Kerry in: *Finn's Leinster Journal, Dublin Gazette, Dublin Hibernian Journal, Faulkner's Dublin Journal, Freeman's Journal, Magazine of Magazines, Limerick Chronicle,* and *Waterford Mirror.*

[14] The" Index to Biographical Notices in the Newspapers of Limerick, Ennis, Clonmel, Waterford, 1758-1821" extracts and indexes the biographical notices from: *Clonmel Herald, Clonmel Gazette, Clonmel Advertiser, Ennis Chronicle, Clare Journal, Limerick Evening Post, Limerick Gazette, Limerick Chronicle, Munster Journal, Waterford Chronicle,* and *Waterford Mirror.* In addition, a number of 18th century Dublin newspapers are included: *Freeman's Journal, Faulkner's Dublin Journal, Dublin Hibernian Journal,* and *Hibernian Chronicle.*

Between the two works, then, almost all of the surviving 18th century notices for the southern half of the country have been extracted, along with a large proportion of notices up to and including 1821-1827, and most of the entries relating to Connaught, south Leinster and Munster which were picked up and reprinted by the Dublin newspapers.

Unfortunately, neither of the Rosemary ffolliott works is widely available. The National Library of Ireland (NLI mss' #19172-19175) and the Cork City Library holds manuscript copies of the Cork and Kerry index as does the LDS Library [FHL#941.5 D3rf]. The Limerick Archives (The Granary, Michael Street, Limerick), has a copy of the more extensive Limerick, Ennis, Clonmel & Waterford index and copies can also be found in the library of the Society of Australian Genealogists which may be contacted at the following website for purchase <http://www.sag.org.au/>.

In addition to all of this, be aware that there are a host of publications now available, some with a larger publication spread than others, that document Irish in newspapers outside of Ireland.

The sometimes excellent records of the countries the Irish emigrated to in the 19th century can often give details about generations previous to emigration not recorded in Irish records.

In this regard some of the newspapers of the U.S.A[15] and elsewhere are particularly good. Their 'Lost and Found' columns are also a good source as a substitute for passenger and immigration lists. An article by Rosemary ffolliott in volume II number 1 of the 1970 edition of *The Irish Ancestor* further elaborates on this.

The publication of notices from the *Boston Pilot* began in *The Irish Genealogist* in volume III number 2. Due to pressure of space only a few early ones were printed there.

Some further notices from the Famine years were published *in The Irish Ancestor* in 1978. However, these articles have now been superseded by the five volume works, *The Search for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot.*

The first volume covers 1831 to 1850, the second, 1851 to 1853, the third covers from 1854 to 1856, the fourth covers the period 1857 to 1861 and the fifth volume covers from 1862 to 1865.

Be aware that there is an online version of an index to these Irish passengers from the *Boston Pilot* done by Ruth Ann Harris for the period 1847-1848 at: <http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/Irish/>.

[15] A digitized online version of partial extracts from *The Shamrock* of New York City dated December 1810 to January 1811, provide an example of such notices and their importance for tracing Irish outside of Ireland which may be found at the following website: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/18101811shamrock.htm>.

For information on how to order the full collection of *The Search for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot*, vols. I-V, 1831-1865 (Boston, MA: New England Genealogical Society, 2001) by Ruth-Ann Harris, Donald M. Jacobs, and B. Emery O'Keefe, ed., please visit the New England Historical Society to purchase at the following website: www.newenglandancestors.org/rs1/Default.asp

Charles Addington has also produced a similar volume, *Missing Persons from Ireland: Notices From Newspapers of St. John, New Brunswick,* though at the moment I do not know where to recommend you acquire or access this publication.

No doubt similar volumes have been produced by some of the genealogical and historical societies in North American and Australasia and researchers should check the availability with those organizations.

References & Further Readings

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DIRECTORIES & ALMANACS

Value of Historical Directories & Almanacs

Historical directories, as with contemporary ones, are basically alphabetical lists of names with corresponding addresses of residency or occupation. Often they are the only precise indication of an ancestor's form of employment. As we can imagine, directories are helpful on several fronts:

- ⇨ they provide names and addresses of subjects regarding residency and/or occupation or some other group emphasis;
- ⇨ they can prove helpful in searching census records of a large city if we know what enumeration district to be looking in;
- ⇨ they confirm locality and time period for a subject;
- ⇨ they supply maps of localities;
- ⇨ they often supply indexes or listings of inhabitants by street;
- ⇨ they supply such extended search options as addresses of schools, churches, cemeteries, undertakers, and other institutions;
- ⇨ they identify the streets and parishes involved;

- ⇨ they identify when someone was in business and when he/she might have had a reversal of fortune, change of ownership or was dissolved; and

- ⇨ they may indicate when a person moved or left the community, when they might have emigrated, when they retired, or possibly when they died, through inclusion or omission in directories of successive years.

Clearly, directories, as a source, can be extremely helpful in supplying additional clues upon which to base further extensions to your search strategies. It must be noted, however, that what ever entry you look at it must be remembered that these are often at least six months out of date by the time of the publication.

Challenges with the Use of Historical Directories & Almanacs

Not unlike other Irish resources, there are challenges to the use of directories, though fortunately, not nearly as many as with newspapers, for directories are fairly well available and they are by nature an index of names already.

Unfortunately, not everyone in Ireland was listed in directories, but those who had a trade, a profession or were simply of a higher social status, were generally listed within them.

Do not expect directories, until well into the 20th century, to provide you with details on individuals who were less than of middling class of merchant or tradesman.

Further, woman, unless spinsters or widows, were seldom reported in these directories prior to their emancipation as individuals in their own right until the early 1900s.

The limited social coverage of directories is shown by the fact that well-known Thom's *Official Directory of Great Britain*, the best of them, probably included only about 20 percent of heads of families in Dublin City until the early 20th century. Clearly, the directories here only included a fraction of the population and this needs to be recognized from the onset.

Further, it is important to point out that the vast majority of people in Ireland rented residential or commercial space and thus moved much more frequently than we do today, albeit usually within the same community, parish or county.

All of this compounds the search for individuals as corroborating evidence in directories very limited on individuals, particular where the first and last names are prolific which is often the case within Ireland.

Description of Contents of Irish Directories & Almanacs

Fortunately, in Ireland, there was a proliferation of directories for the country. As you can understand, the information in directories was only for the year in which they were published. There were three basic classes of directories created within Ireland:

- Locality-wide (meaning Dublin) Directories
- Country-wide Directories
- Provincial (Town) Directories

Within the noted classes we find a host of different types of directories which may be found for most areas within Ireland:

Street Directories

They provide excellent name & address details on most residents within the city, town, village on a street-by-street basis and often include everyone other than the small tenant farmers, landless labourers, and servants.

Church Directories

They give information on specific denominations including addresses for church jurisdictions, buildings and leaders. The cover both Irish Catholic and Protestant clergy and may list the diocese to which a parish (Catholic or Church of Ireland) belongs.

They also may list church headquarters, former and current church officials, and addresses of church schools or other church institutions.

These did not commence until the 19th century and here we see such early examples as Samuel Lea's *Ecclesiastical Registry* (1814) for the Church of Ireland, Kelly's *Irish Catholic Directory, Almanack and Registry*[16] (from 1836), Simm's & M'Intyre's *Belfast Almanack* (1837) & Moran's newspaper extracts providing *Lists of Irish Catholic Priests (1735-1835)*[17] for the Roman Catholic Church;

[16] The LDS Library has copy of the irregular publication of the *Irish Catholic Directory, Almanack and Registry* (Dublin: W. J. Battersby, 1838-) from 1846 to 1992, some, though not all, of which have been microfilmed. **FHL #941.5 K24i**

[17] Moran, Maladry, "List of Irish Catholic Priest of the Period 1735-1835." A handwritten extract includes alphabetical names of parish, name of priest, dates of newspaper in which the account appears, obituary information (date of death, age, etc.) and further press notes where applicable as compiled from the *Freeman's Journal*, *Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, *Pue's Occurences*, and other sources. **FHL #100216**

William Hill's *Wesleyan Methodist Ministers and Preachers... with the British and Irish Conferences... (1881 and 1892)*[18]; and William M'Comb's *Presbyterian Almanack*[19] (1857) published between 1840 and 1889 for the Presbyterian Church. There were a series of infrequent Church of Ireland directories created between 1817 and 1862 with the *Irish Church Directory* created annually thereafter.

The Biographical Succession Lists of the Clergy of the Church of Ireland; the *Fasti of the Irish Presbyterian Church* (1618-1840), and the *Annual Presbyterian Registers* (1759-1783) also serve as ecclesiastical directories. For a good list of sources for clergymen, please consult Grenham's *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*.[20]

[18] The LDS Library has a copy of *An Alphabetical Arrangement of All the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers and Preachers on Trial in Connection with the British and Irish Conferences: With the Ministers of the Affiliated Conference of Frances, Showing the Circuits and Stations to Which They Have Been Appointed from the Commencement of their Itinerancy to the Conferences to 1881/1892...*, (London: Wesleyan Methodist Conference, 1882/1892). **FHL #896849 and #897484**

[19] The LDS Library has a copy of *M'Comb's Presbyterian Almanack and Cristian Remembrancer* for 1861. **FHL #941.5K22**

[20] Grenham, John, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors: The Complete Guide*, (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1999, 2nd ed.), pp. 106-108.

Organizational Directories

They give addresses of societies, libraries, archives, museums, newspapers, and other institutions[21].

Telephone Directories

They give names, addresses, and telephone number of individuals and businesses.[22]

Commercial or Postal Directories

They provide alphabetical lists of people engaged in some form of profession or trade.[23]

[21] An example of this sort of directory might be: Executive Board of the Irish National Committee of International Council of Museums for 1975/1976, *Directory of Local Museums and Local Societies in Ireland*, (Dublin: International Council of Museums Committee, 1975-1976). **FHL #941.5 A1**

[22] An example of this sort of directory might be: *Telephone Directory, Northern Ireland* (September 1846). **FHL #1482278**

[23] An example of this sort of directory might be: *Post Office in the United Kingdom, Excluding the London Postal Area, and the Irish Republic*, (April 1973). **FHL #942 E8p**

Professional or Trade Directories

They give alphabetical lists of trades and professions with the names and addresses of business operation, while sometimes even providing residential addresses of persons engaged in those trades or professions.[24]

Court Directories

They list government officials & upper-class residents.

[24] These did not commence until the 19th century and here we see such early examples as the *Irish Medical Directory* (1846, 1852 & 1853-1860) by H. Croly which later became the *Irish Medical Directory* first published in 1872 and annually thereafter. Further examples of these are: Ramsden, Charles, *Bookbinders of the United Kingdom (outside of London), 1780-1840*, (England: C. Ramsden, c.1954) **FHL #942 U24rc** and Hogg, William E., comp., *The Millers and the Mills of Ireland of About 1850: A List*, (Sandycove, Co. Dublin: William E. Hogg, c. 1998). **FHL #941.5 U24hw**

Law Directories

They provide names of judges, barristers, solicitors, notaries, police, and staff of various court levels.[25]

Specialty Directories

They occasionally published listing a particular group of members. An example of this might be a record of college, university or school graduates[26] or a directory of anglers and sportsmen.[27]These directories provided information on the smallest of market towns, villages, and ports in Ireland.

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[25] An set of examples of this directory might be the following: "(*Royal Irish) Constabulary List and Directory: Containing a List of the Constabulary Department, Resident Magistrates, Dublin Metropolitan Police, Coast Guards, Etc.* (Dublin: John Mullany, 1866-1908). **FHL #1279256, #1696591** and Herlihy, Jim, *The Royal Irish Constabulary: A Complete Alphabetical List of Officers and Men, 1816-1922*, (Dublin: Four Courts Press Ltd., 1999). **FHL #941.5 N22hj** This excellent book, a followup to the author's *Royal Irish Constabulary: A Short History and Genealogical Guide*, list documents all 85,028 members of the Royal Irish Constabulary from its formation on 1st August 1816 up to its disbandment on the 31st August 1922 and provides the key reference numbers to finding the details records in the 42 volumes at the Home Office (184 Series) in the Public Record Office at Kew. **FHL #941.5 N2ric** Also, Close, Beverley et al, *The Royal Irish Constabulary Index*, (Australia: W. & F. Pascoe, c.1992/93) **FHL #6344743** and **6344782** and Reakes, Janet, *The Royal Irish Constabulary Index*, (Australia: W. & F. Pasoce, c.1993). **FHL #6344487**

[26] An example of this directory might be the following: Trinity College (Dublin), *A Record of Graduates from the School of Engineering, Trinity College, Dublin, (1841-1981)*, (Dublin: Trinity College, c. 1981). **FHL #941.5 J2**

[27] An example of this directory might be the following: Bassett, George Henry, *County Antrim One Hundred Years Ago: A Guide and Directory, 1888*, (Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1989). **FHL #941.61 Eb4**

The most valuable of these, in my opinion, are the **locality street directories**. These usually begin with a description of the town, village, or city and its surrounding countryside.

They then list the names and associated addresses of the local butchers, apothecaries, pawnbrokers, blacksmiths, coachbuilders, physicians, dentists, bankers, police, ships' captains, as well as other merchants, gentry, and many others (refer to additional details offered later in this book).

They further identify the various places of worship with names of the local ministers and the location of local schools. These particular directories can, thus, be very useful, if you are trying to determine where your ancestor might have worshipped. The names and addresses of the local member of Parliament, magistrates, Poor Law Guardians, and town commissioners are also included in many street directories.

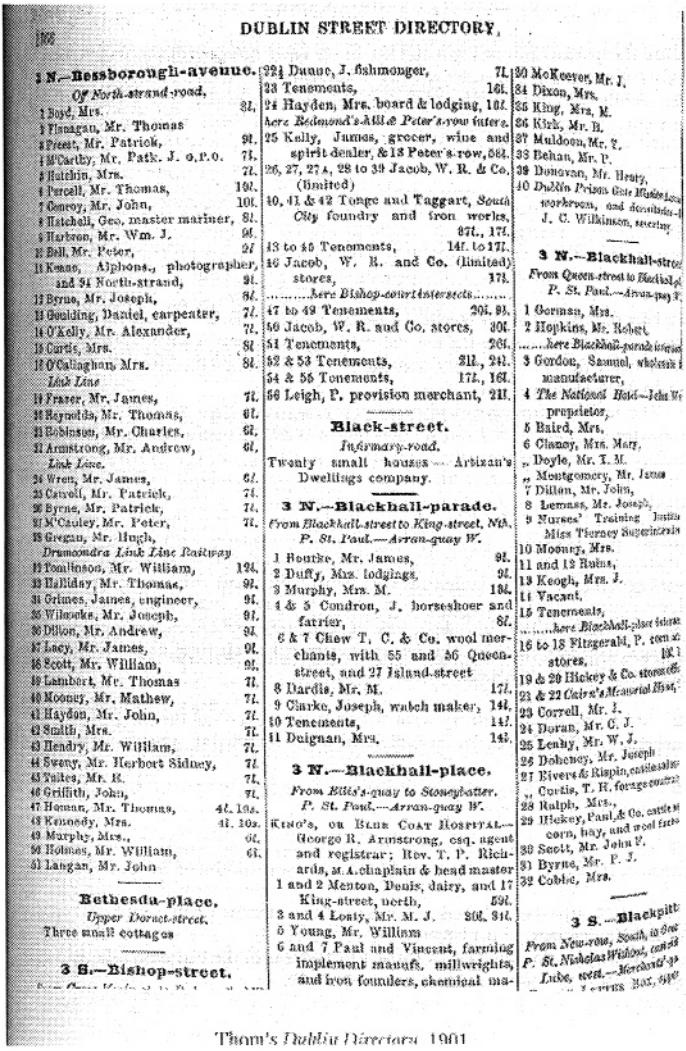
The first related form of publication was John Watson's *Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack* (later compiled by John Watson Stewart) first printed in 1729. However, locality directories, having true value, have been created and continue to be, for Ireland since first appearing in trade form in Dublin with Peter Wilson's *Dublin Directory,* also entitled *An Alphabetical List of Names and Places of Abode of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Dublin,* in 1751 and concluding in 1834, with a break in printing between 1754 and 1759.

This directory was subsequently taken over by Pettigrew and Oulton's *Dublin Almanac and General Register of Ireland* in 1834, succeeded in turn in 1844 by the well-known Thom's *Irish Almanac and Official Directory,* which is still in existence today and though primarily a Dublin directory it is now since 1870 not restricted to that scope.

These directories at first consisted purely of alphabetical lists of merchants and traders, supplying name, address and occupation. Later, however, they added officers of the city guilds and of Trinity College, state officials, medicine, the law and the Church of Ireland clergy. By 1815 we see incorporated lists of the nobility and gentry and then lists of local butchers, apothecaries, pawnbrokers, blacksmiths, coachbuilders, physicians, dentists bankers, police, and ships' captains. With the *Dublin Almanac* we see a street-by-street listing and alphabetical listing of inhabitants in Dublin and suburbs, the former being much more comprehensive. This publication also extended coverage to the clergy of all denominations; every Dublin institution, club and society; and extended coverage to the prosperous rural gentry outside of the Dublin area

Until the introduction of publications by Pigot and Co., very little exists which covers the entire country. Again, with these directories they are selective in their content and thus not comprehensive or extant to the present.

Figure 3: Thom's Dublin Street Directory 1901



1906 DUBLIN STREET DIRECTORY.

1 N.—Bessborough-avenue.

Off North-strand-road.

1 Boyd, Mrs. 3l.
3 Flanagan, Mr. Thomas
5 Preest, Mr. Patrick, 9l.
7 M'Carthy, Mr. Patk. J. S.P.O. 7l.
9 Hutchin, Mrs. 7l.
11 Purcell, Mr. Thomas, 19l.
7 Conroy, Mr. John, 10l.
9 Hatchell, Geo. master mariner, 8l.
11 Harbron, Mr. Wm. J. 9l.
13 Bell, Mr. Peter, 9l.
15 Kenna, Alphons., photographer, and 54 North-strand, 9l.
17 Byrne, Mr. Joseph, 6l.
19 Goulding, Daniel, carpenter, 7l.
21 O'Kelly, Mr. Alexander, 7l.
23 Curtis, Mrs. 8l.
25 O'Callaghan, Mrs. 8l.

Link Line

19 Fraser, Mr. James, 7l.
21 Reynolds, Mr. Thomas, 6l.
23 Robinson, Mr. Charles, 6l.
25 Armstrong, Mr. Andrew, 6l.

Link Line.

24 Wren, Mr. James, 6l.
22 Carroll, Mr. Patrick, 7l.
20 Byrne, Mr. Patrick, 7l.
18 M'Cauley, Mr. Peter, 7l.
16 Gregan, Mr. Hugh,

Drumcondra Link Line Railway

12 Tomlinson, Mr. William, 12l.
10 Halliday, Mr. Thomas, 9l.
8 Grimes, James, engineer, 9l.
6 Wilcocks, Mr. Joseph, 9l.
4 Dillon, Mr. Andrew, 9l.
2 Lacy, Mr. James, 9l.
48 Scott, Mr. William, 9l.
46 Lambert, Mr. Thomas 7l.
44 Mooney, Mr. Mathew, 7l.
42 Haydon, Mr. John, 7l.
40 Smith, Mrs. 7l.
38 Hendry, Mr. William, 7l.
36 Sweny, Mr. Herbert Sidney, 7l.
34 Yates, Mr. R. 7l.
32 Griffith, Mr. John, 7l.
30 Homan, Mr. Thomas, 4l. 10s.
28 Kennedy, Mrs. 4l. 10s.
26 Murphy, Mrs., 6l.
24 Holmes, Mr. William, 6l.
22 Langan, Mr. John

Bethesda-place.

Upper Dorset-street.

Three small cottages

3 S.—Bishop-street.

22½ Dunne, J. fishmonger, 7l.
23 Tenements, 16l.
24 Hayden, Mrs. board & lodging, 10l.

Here Redmond's Hill & Peter's-row inters.

25 Kelly, James, grocer, wine and spirit dealer, & 13 Peter's-row, 38l.
26, 27, 27 a, 28 to 39 Jacob, W. R. & Co. (limited)
40, 41 & 42 Tonge and Taggart, *South City* foundry and iron works, 87l., 17l.
43 to 45 Tenements, 14l. to 17l.
46 Jacob, W. R. and Co. (limited) stores, 17l.

.....here Bishop-court intersects.....

47 to 49 Tenements, 20l. 9l.
50 Jacob, W. R. and Co. stores, 30l.
51 Tenements, 26l.
52 & 53 Tenements, 21l., 24l.
54 & 55 Tenements, 17l., 16l.
56 Leigh, P. provision merchant, 21l.

Black-street.

Infirmary-road.

Twenty small houses — Artizan's Dwellings company.

3 N.—Blackhall-parade.

From Blackhall-street to King-street, Nth. P. St. Paul.—Arran-quay W.

1 Bourke, Mr. James, 9l.
2 Duffy, Mrs. lodgings, 9l.
3 Murphy, Mrs. M. 18l.
4 & 5 Condron, J. horseshoer and farrier, 8l.
6 & 7 Chew T. C. & Co. wool merchants, with 55 and 56 Queen-street, and 27 Island-street
8 Dardis, Mr. M. 17l.
9 Clarke, Joseph, watch maker, 14l.
10 Tenements, 14l.
11 Deignan, Mrs. 14l.

3 N.—Blackhall-place.

From Ellis's-quay to Stoneybatter. P. St. Paul.—Arran-quay W.

King's, or Blue Coat Hospital—George R. Armstrong, esq. agent and registrar; Rev. T. P. Richards, M.A. chaplain & head master
1 and 2 Menton, Denis, dairy, and 17 King-street, north, 59l.
3 and 4 Lonty, Mr. M. J. 30l. 31l.
5 Young, Mr. William
6 and 7 Paul and Vincent, farming implement manufs. millwrights, and iron founders, chemical ma-
30 McKeever, Mr. J.
34 Dixon, Mrs.
35 King, Mrs. M.
36 Kirk, Mr. R.
37 Muldoon, Mr. T.
38 Behan, Mr. P.
39 Donovan, Mr. Henry,
40 *Dublin Prison* Gate Master's lodge, workroom, and dormitories—J. C. Wilkinson, secretary

3 N.—Blackhall-stre

From Queen-street to Blackhall-p P. St. Paul.—Arran-quay W.

1 Gorman, Mrs.
2 Hopkins, Mr. Robert
.....here Blackhall-parade inters
3 Gordon, Samuel, wholesale manufacturer,
4 *The National Hotel*—John W proprietor,
5 Baird, Mrs.
6 Clancy, Mrs. Mary,
„ Doyle, Mr. T. M.
„ Montgomery, Mr. James
7 Dillon, Mr. John,
8 Lemass, Mr. Joseph,
9 Nurses' Training Institu Miss Tierney Superintenda
10 Mooney, Mrs.
11 and 12 Ruins,
13 Keogh, Mrs. J.
14 Vacant,
15 Tenements,
.....here Blackhall-place inters
16 to 18 Fitzgerald, P. corn st stores,
19 & 20 Hickey & Co. stone offi
23 & 22 *Claire's Memorial Hall*,
23 Correll, Mr. J.
24 Doran, Mr. C. J.
25 Leahy, Mr. W. J.
26 Dohenoy, Mr. Joseph
27 Elvery & Rispin, cattle sala
„ Curtis, T. R. forage contra
28 Ralph, Mrs.,
29 Hickey, Paul, & Co. cattle n corn, hay, and meal facto
30 Scott, Mr. John P.
31 Byrne, Mr. P. J.
32 Cobbe, Mrs.

3 S.—Blackpitt

From New-row, South, to Geo P. St. Nicholas Without, cont Lane, west.—Mercers' ga

Thom's *Dublin Directory* 1901

The most comprehensive principal **country-wide directories** to be found are the following and they cover most large towns in the country, further they covered a larger spectrum of the population making their use more advantageous than the earlier directory publications created (refer below):

- Ambrose Leet's *Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats and Other Noted Places* (1812 and 1814), which contains an alphabetical listing of placenames—towns, villages, country houses, townlands—showing the country, the nearest post town and, in the case of the houses, the full name of the occupant - PRONI, NLI and LDS. **FHL #990023.**

- James Pigot's *Commercial Directory of Ireland* (1820) and *City of Dublin and Hibernian Provincial Directory* (1824), lists the cities, towns, and villages of Ireland alphabetically supplying names of the nobility and subdividing the collection of further entrants by trade within locality - PRONI, NLI and LDS. **FHL #1279256**

- Pettigrew and Oulton's *Dublin Directory* (from 1834), listing the "Official Authorities of Counties," which included a list of magistrates for each county. These lists gave addresses of the principal gentlemen throughout Ireland - PRONI, and NLI.

- Samuel Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837), giving alphabetical lists of names and addresses of over 9000 subjects covering most of the prosperous gentry of the day - PRONI, NLI and LDS.

- Isaac Slater's *(Royal) National Commercial Directory of Ireland* (1846, 1856, 1870, 1881 and 1894), which is arranged alphabetically by province within Ireland and further subdivided by trade lists within names of cities, towns and villages. This includes lists of the nobility, gentry, wealthy social members, clergy, attorneys, schoolteachers, and merchants and the larger cities such as Belfast, Cork, Dublin, and Limerick have alphabetical indexes to the lists of entrants. For the 1881 and 1894 publications we are supplied with the names of the principal farmers near each of the towns treated, giving also the relevant parish - PRONI, NLI and LDS. **FHL #1472360 and #1696703**

- Alexander Thom's *Irish Almanac and Official Directory of Great Britain* (from 1844) is divided into county, borough and then into cities, towns and villages for Ireland. It too includes an alphabetical list of the nobility, gentry, merchants and traders within Ireland. It should be pointed out that this is often though of as a Dublin directory, however its coverage after 1870 extends well beyond the Dublin area and as well as the alphabetical street listings for Dublin, also has incorporated alphabetical lists of the following for the entire country: attorneys, solicitors and barristers, army officers, bankers, all denominations of church clergy, coast guard officers, navy and marine officers, physicians, MP's, magistrates, members of the Irish Privy Council, officers of counties and towns, and peers - PRONI, NLI and LDS. LDS only has select years from 1851-1972.

The earlier directories tended to concentrate on very prominent persons and the estate families only.

Three examples of these are George Taylor and Andrew Skinner's *Road Maps of Ireland* (1778)[28] which provides maps of the principal routes from Dublin to country towns and includes the major country houses and the occupants with an alphabetical index to these surnames; and Rev. William Wilson's The *Post Chaise Companion Through Ireland* (1786)[29], though no index, does include names of the country houses and their owners's surnames.

Provincial directories began somewhat later than the other two classes and have continued only sporadically over the remaining period. Dublin's example was followed here by John Ferrar's *Directory of Limerick*[30] beginning in 1769 and Richard Lucas's *Cork Directory* originating in 1787 reporting on Cork City and six towns in the south of the county.

[28] Taylor, George and Andrew Skinner, *Road Maps of Ireland*, (Shannon, Ireland: Irish University Press, 1969). **FHL #941.5 E7ts**

[29] Wilson, Rev. William, *The Post-Chaise Companion* or *Travellers's Directory Through Ireland...*, (Dublin: William Wilson, 1784).

[30] An Internet version of John Ferrar's *Directory of Limerick* for 1769 is also available online at the following websites: <http://home.att.net/~labaths/lim.htm>; and <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/lim.htm>.

In 1788 Lucas produced the *General Directory of the Kingdom of Ireland*[31], which also accounted for a sizeable portion of towns in the provinces of Munster and Leinster. This practice spread throughout the Provinces of Munster and Cork quickly in the remaining decades of the 18th century[32]. In 1797, John Nixon produced a good trade directory of Cork City as well.

By the 19th century we see even a greater abundance of these publications particularly in the centres with a strong commercial identity.

It is important to point out here that a provincial directory is simply a town directory that is outside of Dublin area and does not necessary represent a directory of an Irish Province.

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[31] An Internet version of Richard Lucas' *General Directory of the Kingdom of Ireland* for 1788 is also available online at the following websites: <http://home.att.net/~labaths/lim1788.txt>; <www.celticcousins.net/ireland/lim1788.htm> A further example of this directory involving Ennis, Co. Clare which has been digitized and available online may be found at the following website: <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1788dire.htm>.

[32] An Internet version of some later directories for Counties Munster and Cork are available online at the following websites: Francis Guy's *County and City of Cork Directory for 1875/76* - www.ginnisw.com/Cork%20City%20Directory%201875.htm; Francis Guy's *Directory of Munster* (Ardnacrusha, Co. Clare) *for 1886*- <http://home.att.net/~labaths/ardna.htm>; and Francis Guy's *Directory of Munster* (Clonlara, Co. Clare) *for 1886*- <http://home.att.net/~labaths/clonlara.htm>.

In addition to those country-wide directories already noted or other produced by Slater[33] & Pigot[34] for specific regions (which were numerous), the listed provincial directories following are, in my opinion, the

[33] Internet version other Slater Directory examples produced on a regional basis throughout Ireland can be found in online format at the following websites:
Slater's Directory of Gort, Co. Galway (1846) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/slaters1846gort.htm>;
Slater's Directory of Loughrea, Co. Galway (1846) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1846loughrea.htm>;
Slater's Directory of Ballinasloe, Co. Galway (1846) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1846ballinasloe.htm>;
Slater's Directory of Clifden, Co. Galway (1846) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1846clifden.htm>;
Slater's Directory of Ennis, Co. Clare (1856) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1856dire.htm>;
Slater's Directory of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick (1846) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1846rathkeale.htm>;
Slater's Directory of Killala, Co. Mayo (1846) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1846killala.htm>;
and *Slater's Directory of Ballina, Co. Mayo (1846)* - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1846ballina.htm>.

[34] Internet versions of other Pigot Directory examples produced on a regional basis through Ireland can be found in online format at the following websites:
Pigot Directory of Gort, Co. Galway (1824) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/pigots1824gort.htm>;
Pigot Directory of Loughrea, Co. Galway (1824) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1824loughrea.htm>;
Pigot Directory of Ballinasloe, Co. Galway (1824) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1824ballinasloe.htm>;
Pigot's Directory of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick (1824) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1824rathkeale.htm>;
Pigot's Directory of Killala, Co. Mayo (1824) - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1824killala.htm>;
and *Pigot's Directory of Ballina (1824)* - <http://www.celticcousins.net/ireland/1824ballina.htm>.

most useful primarily because they represent a period of the Famine years (1840-1850) and more than one town, though there were many others that were produced from 1769 with even many more just produced covering one locality:

Northern Ireland

- *Belfast and Ulster Directory (1854-1947)*, including a street-by-street listing for Belfast with major towns represented by an alphabetical list of Belfast gentry, traders and merchants and major villages by an alphabetical list of residents in the area - PRONI, NLI and LDS.

- *Henderson's Belfast and Province of Ulster Directory (1843/44, 1846/47, 1849, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858/59, 1860/61, 1863/64, 1865/66, 1868, 1870, 1877, 1880, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1892, 1895, 1897, 1899 and 1900)*, includes an alphabetical list of principal inhabitants of Belfast and Ulster province as well as a street-by-street listing - PRONI, NLI and LDS.

- *Martin's Belfast Directory (1839,1841 and 1842)*, including a alphabetical list of Belfast gentry, traders and merchants as well as a street listing of the principal streets - PRONI, and NLI.

- *Matier's Belfast Directory (1835/36 and 1860)*, including a alphabetical list of Belfast gentry, traders and merchants - PRONI, NLI.

- MacLoskie's *Directory for the County of Fermanagh* (1848), including a alphabetical list of Fermanagh gentry, traders and merchants - PRONI and NLI.

- *Thomas Bradshaw's General Directory of Newry, Armagh, Dungannon, Portadown, Tandragee, Lurga, Waringstown, Banbridge, Warrenpoint, Rosstrevor, Kilkeel and Rathfryland (c. 1819)*, includes an alphabetical list of traders and merchants but not local gentry - PRONI and NLI.

Republic of Ireland

- James Pigot's *Commercial Directory of Ireland, Scotland, and the Four Most Northern Counties of England for 1820-1822* (1829) - NLI and LDS **FHL #962702**

- *Holden's Annual Directory* (1816 and 1817), arranged alphabetically with an index - NLI and LDS. **FHL#1612390**

- *New Directory of the Towns of Sligo, Enniskillen, Ballyshannon, Donegal, etc.* (1839), providing for each town an alphabetical list of traders and a further list of traders arrange under their own individual trades.

- *New Commercial Directory* of Carlow (1839).

- Henry Shaw's *New City Pictorial Directory of Dublin City* (1850), giving an alphabetical list of persons, attorneys & barristers and many line drawings showing street frontages[35].

- T. S. Harvey's *Directory of Waterford* (1839), providing an alphabetical list of gentry, merchants and traders including a house-to-house directory.

- Sherman's *Directory of New Ross* in Wexford Co. (1839).

Dates of Coverage of Irish Directory & Almanac Collections

The first related form of publication was John Watson's *Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack* printed in 1729. However, directories have been created, and continue to be, for Ireland since first appearing in Dublin with Peter Wilson's *Dublin Directory* in 1751 which later concluded in 1834.

This directory was subsequently taken over by Pettigrew and Oulton's *Dublin Almanac and General Register of Ireland* in 1834, succeeded in turn in 1844 by the well-known *Thom's Directory,* which is still in existence today and though primarily a Dublin directory it is now since 1870 not restricted to that scope concerning much of the country.

[35] An Internet version of Henry Shaw's *New City Pictorial Directory of Dublin City* for 1850 is also available online at the following website: www.loughman.dna.ie/dublin1850/index.html

The dates of coverage, not unlike newspapers, will vary based on the individual publication, and locality though there is generally a good selection for Dublin since 1751 to the present with some breaks, and from the late 18th century or early 19th century for many of the other towns and villages in each of the Irish provinces.

For Belfast and Ulster we tend to see a much later set of surviving publications dated beginning about 1835.

Types of Persons Covered in Irish Directories & Almanacs

As noted earlier, not everyone in Ireland was listed in directories, but those who had a trade, a profession or were simply of gentry class or a higher social status, were generally listed within them.

Do not expect directories, until well into the 20th century, to provide you with details on individuals who were less than of middling class of merchant or tradesman.

Further, and let me reiterate it again, woman, unless spinsters or widows, were seldom reported in these directories prior to their emancipation as individuals in their own right in the early 1900s.

Depending upon the period and the scope of the directory examined, these sources generally presented the names (and often the addresses, or at least locality) of the following within the area covered by the directory:

- government officials
- local political officials
- peers of the realm
- the nobility and gentry
- the clergy of all denominations
- professional men
- officers of their organizations
- officers of universities, colleges, and public institutions
- officers of the army, navy, and militia
- masters and mistresses of local schools
- publishers, editors, etc.
- officers of commercial and miscellaneous institutions
- merchants and traders
- innkeepers
- bankers
- physicians and surgeons
- attorneys, barristers, solicitors
- police officials
- ships' captains
- manufacturers on a large or small individual scale

The names and addresses of the local member of Parliament, magistrates, Poor Law Guardians, and town commissioners are also included in many street directories. In fact, the only classes which are excluded from all directories are the small tenant farmers, landless labourers, apprentices, and servants. In differential, *almanacs*, on the other hand, include all of these above-noted lists of persons except the local merchants, traders, etc.

Availability of Irish Directory Collections

Directories are particularly good for Dublin. There are annual directories here from 1755 to the present day. From 1755 to 1815 there is *The Treble Almanack*[36] which included only prominent traders and merchants and between 1815 and 1834 it included further the nobility and gentry of the region.

By 1834 we see Pettigrew and Oulton's *Dublin Almanac* with a house-by-house listing of the main streets in the cities and towns and from 1835 to 1849 incorporated an alphabetical listing of all inhabitants.

Fortunately, Thom's *Irish Almanac and Official Directory of Great Britain* begins in 1844, contained all of the lists in the *Dublin Almanac* and other additional information. This publication has been printed every year up to the present.

Copies of the country-wide directories and the Dublin directories are available in many libraries inside and outside of Ireland, most notably in Ireland at the NLI as well as the National Archives of Ireland and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Outside of Ireland, prime focus should be first with the LDS Library.

[36] By 1787, *The Treble Almanack* became a compilation of the *Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack*, the *Dublin Almanac* and Exshaw's *English Court Registry* until it all ceased publication in 1837.

The local directories happen to be a bit more rare in availability and may only be found in a local library, archive, museum or historical society office, though you should first look at what is available at the NLI or at Trinity College Library at Dublin. Further, many have been abstracted in local history journals and they should be researched under "census substitutes."

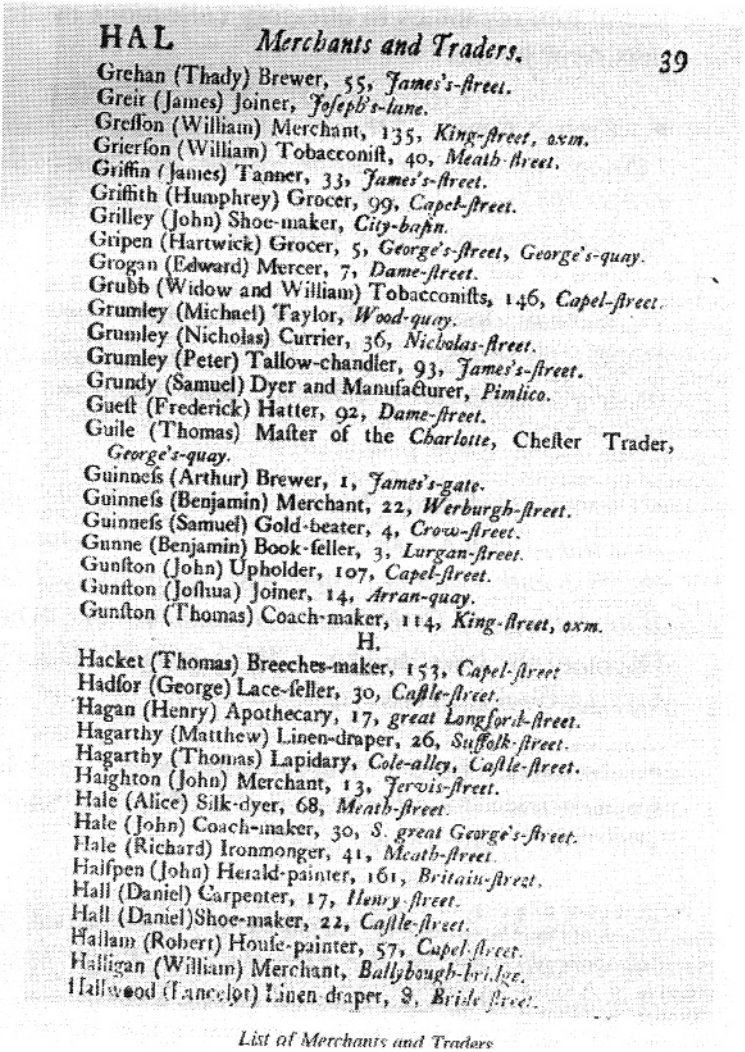
For other good resources on what is available for directories, please also consult, Rosemary ffolliott & Donal Begley's *Guide to Irish Directories*[37], Margaret Dickson Falley's *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research*[38], as well as James Ryan's *Irish Records: Sources for Family and Local History*[39].

[37] ffolliott, Rosemary and Donal Begley, "Guide to Irish Directories" in Donal Begley's *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder*, (Dublin: Heraldic Artists Ltd., 1987), pp. 75-106.

[38] Falley, Margaret Dickson, FASG, *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research—A Guide to the Genealogical Records, Methods and Sources in Ireland*, (Boston: Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc., 1962, 4th reprint 1998), vol. I, pp. 71-79 and vol. II, pp. 41-42, 222-223, 226, and 229-232. It should be remembered that this original publication is dated 1962 and thus the details are very dated.

[39] Ryan, James G., *Irish Records: Sources for Family and Local History*, (Salt lake City, USA: Ancestry, 1997).

Figure 4: The Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack (1775)



HAL *Merchants and Traders.* 39

Grehan (Thady) Brewer, 55, *James's-ſtreet.*
Greir (James) Joiner, *Joſeph's-lane.*
Greſſon (William) Merchant, 135, *King-ſtreet, oxm.*
Grierſon (William) Tobacconiſt, 40, *Meath-ſtreet.*
Griffin (James) Tanner, 33, *James's-ſtreet.*
Griffith (Humphrey) Grocer, 99, *Capel-ſtreet.*
Grilley (John) Shoe-maker, *City-baſin.*
Gripen (Hartwick) Grocer, 5, *George's-ſtreet, George's-quay.*
Grogan (Edward) Mercer, 7, *Dame-ſtreet.*
Grubb (Widow and William) Tobacconiſts, 146, *Capel-ſtreet.*
Grumley (Michael) Taylor, *Wood-quay.*
Grumley (Nicholas) Currier, 36, *Nicholas-ſtreet.*
Grumley (Peter) Tallow-chandler, 93, *James's-ſtreet.*
Grundy (Samuel) Dyer and Manufacturer, *Pimlico.*
Gueſt (Frederick) Hatter, 92, *Dame-ſtreet.*
Guile (Thomas) Maſter of the *Charlotte*, Cheſter Trader, *George's-quay.*
Guinneſs (Arthur) Brewer, 1, *James's-gate.*
Guinneſs (Benjamin) Merchant, 22, *Werburgh-ſtreet.*
Guinneſs (Samuel) Gold-beater, 4, *Crow-ſtreet.*
Gunne (Benjamin) Book-ſeller, 3, *Lurgan-ſtreet.*
Gunſton (John) Upholder, 107, *Capel-ſtreet.*
Gunſton (Joſhua) Joiner, 14, *Arran-quay.*
Gunſton (Thomas) Coach-maker, 114, *King-ſtreet, oxm.*

H.

Hacket (Thomas) Breeches-maker, 153, *Capel-ſtreet*
Hadſor (George) Lace-ſeller, 30, *Caſtle-ſtreet.*
Hagan (Henry) Apothecary, 17, *great Longford-ſtreet.*
Hagarthy (Matthew) Linen-draper, 26, *Suffolk-ſtreet.*
Hagarthy (Thomas) Lapidary, *Cole-alley, Caſtle-ſtreet.*
Haighton (John) Merchant, 13, *Jervis-ſtreet.*
Hale (Alice) Silk-dyer, 68, *Meath-ſtreet.*
Hale (John) Coach-maker, 30, *S. great George's-ſtreet.*
Hale (Richard) Ironmonger, 41, *Meath-ſtreet.*
Halſpen (John) Herald-painter, 161, *Britain-ſtreet.*
Hall (Daniel) Carpenter, 17, *Henry-ſtreet.*
Hall (Daniel) Shoe-maker, 22, *Caſtle-ſtreet.*
Hallam (Robert) Houſe-painter, 57, *Capel-ſtreet.*
Halligan (William) Merchant, *Ballybough-bridge.*
Hallwood (Lancelot) Linen-draper, 8, *Bride-ſtreet.*

List of Merchants and Traders

Bibliography & Indexes to Irish Directory & Almanac Collections

Though this list is in no way exhaustive, here is a set of useful bibliographies to directory collections inside and outside of Ireland:

- Carty, James, *"Works of Reference", National Library of Ireland Bibliography of Irish History (1870-1911),* (Dublin: Public of the Dept. Of Education by the Stationary Office, 1940), pp. 1-9.

- Dennan, Joseph, "The First Hundred Years of the Dublin Directory", in the *Bibliographical Society of Ireland Publications*, (Dublin: John Falconer, 1920), vol. I, no. 7.

- Evans, Edward, *Historical and Bibliographical Account of Almanacks, Directories, etc. In Ireland from the Sixteenth Century: Their Rise Progress and Decay With Jottings of Their Compilers and Printers*, (Dublin: Office of the Irish Builder, 1897; reprinted - Blackrock: Carraig Books, 1976).

- Guinness, H. S., "Dublin Directories" in John S. Crone's *Irish Book Lover*, (London: Whyte & Salmond, 1909-1957), vol. 14, pp. 84-86.

- Keen, M. E., *A Bibliography of Trade Directories of the British Isles in the Victoria and Albert Museum*, (London, Victoria & Albert Museum, 1979).

- Nesbitt, J. Noel H., A Bibliography of Ulster Directories. **FHL #990097**

References & Further Reading

Begley, Donal F., ed, *Handbook on Irish Genealogy*, (Dublin: Heraldic Artists Ltd., 1984, 6th ed.), pp. 241-248.

Falley, Margaret Dickson, *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1962), last reprinted 1998, vol. I, pp. 471-479 and vol. II, pp. 229-232.

ffolliott, Rosemary and Donal Begley, "Guide to Irish Directories" in Donal Begley's *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder*, (Dublin: Heraldic Artists, Ltd, 1987), pp. 75-106.

Grenham, John, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors—The Complete Guide*, (Dublin: Gill & Macmillan Ltd., 1999, 2nd ed.), pp. 97-102 and 114-212.

Maxwell, Ian, *Tracing Your Ancestors in Northern Ireland*, (Edinburgh: The Stationary Office Limited, 1997), pp. 53-54.

North, John S., *The Waterloo Directory of Irish Newspapers and Periodicals, 1800-1900*, (Waterloo, Ontario: North Waterloo Academic Press, 1987).

Ryan, Dr. James G., *Irish Records - Sources for Family and Local History*, (Dublin: Ancestry Inc., 1997, 2nd ed.), pp. 27 and 47-612.

JOURNALS & LOCAL HISTORIES

Value of Journals & Local History Publications

Most of us understand the importance of periodicals, journals and local history publications when it comes to gathering source material for our genealogical searches. So far we have discussed newspapers and directories and found them a wealth of information though their use is rather limiting for many reasons.

In this section we want to discuss the importance of periodicals and local histories when it comes to searching out additional source material. If you weren't already aware of it, a periodical is a journal, newsletter, or magazine that is published on a relatively regular basis whether it is weekly, monthly, annually or some other combination.

In Ireland, periodicals are called *journals* and for relevance to our genealogy may be published by a family history organization, by local history groups, by one-name study groups (groups organized to study the origins and legacies of a specific surname), regional societies, or even national societies. In addition, to journals involving Ireland, like other countries, we also find *local history* publications for the country which tend to be stand alone publications recording the local history (in full or in part) for a townland, parish, or county.

Therefore, for many counties, and parts thereof, in Ireland there is a wealth of detailed local history available to us genealogical researchers which may come forward in a myriad of fashions including periodical format or as a stand alone local history publication.

Unlike newspapers which deal in the immediate, and tend to report things as they happen, periodicals or journals offer a more detached viewpoint and a more comprehensive overview of events of the day. They tend to fall into specific categories, and aim themselves at a specific niche in the market. Periodicals also contain many insights into particular aspects of Irish history.

Local histories are of much the same focus as journals though they tend to be more comprehensive than a particular article in a journal and generally provide more in-depth coverage of the region, its people, institutions, events, and political & socio-economic history. In these collections we tend to see less emphasis on transcriptions and abstractions of local records.

Challenges with Journals & Local Histories

As one can imagine, with the hundreds, if not thousands, of journals that have existed dealing with Ireland and Irish issues alone the obstacles in one's way in locating relevant articles for your area of interest would seem daunting at best. In fact, it isn't in locating relevant articles within historical journals that is the problem of today, as it once was, it is in interpreting the relevance of what is found to the state of affairs today in Ireland and with genealogical records in general.

The field is changing so quickly that the challenge here is in knowing how relevant an article, say written in 1864, is to today's sources, research strategies, records retention, etc. when evaluating its use for your strategies.

If nothing else, however the transcriptions, abstractions and histories provided within them are always relevant and useful no matter how old the article may be. In fact, in some cases, these detailed accounts may be the only surviving records of what once was, an example here being the large deterioration and destruction of headstones and that continues to affect genealogists.

In regards to local history publications, I think the challenge is somewhat different in that it is in locating some those that have not been formally published and thus not recognized by the National Library automatic deposit approach.

Under legal deposit law, a copy of each manuscript, be it newspapers, directories, journals, or local histories, published in Eire must be donated to the National Library of Ireland. In the case of Northern Ireland, newspapers, directories, journals, local histories and other formally published manuscripts must be deposited with the British Library and PRONI as well as NLI make a strong effort to obtain copies of these through donations or purchase.

Most of these non-published manuscripts will therefore be in local possession of individuals, libraries, archives, museums, or societies. In the case of formally published local histories (as well as other manuscripts), normally we would expect to see copies of these at least in the British Library and NLI, at minimum, with many in PRONI, and these can easily be determined through analysis of their library catalogues.

Description of Contents of Journals & Local Histories

Journal articles often include a host of different subject matters which can include:

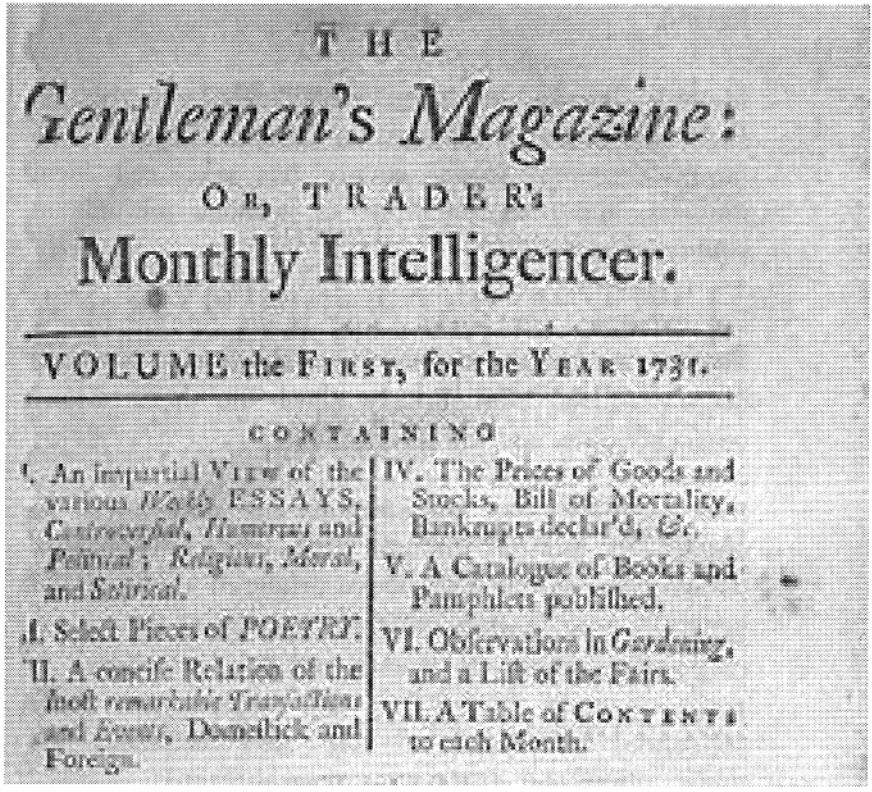
- detailed histories of specific parishes or townlands;
- transcriptions or abstractions of parish church records of baptism, marriage and burial, wills, marriage bonds, migration lists, and monumental inscriptions;
- information on local families and institutions;
- descriptions and records of armorial inhabitants;
- lists of taxpayers, public office holders, freemen's rolls;
- compiled full or partial pedigrees; family notes and biographies;
- accounts of the local effects of various political, social, economic or ecclesiastical events that have occurred;
- suggestions on research procedures;
- information about local records, new record collections found or created, local repositories, and various local services made available.

They, too, provide book advertisements, book reviews and research advertisements, along with researcher queries or requests for information about specific ancestors or families.

The 19th century saw the rival educational establishments of Trinity College Dublin and the Catholic University publish *Dublin University Magazine*, and *Atlantis* respectively. The *Dublin University Magazine* in 1846, during famine times announced that the most striking characteristic by which the present social condition of Ireland is marked.

Though the titles of the periodicals may have changed over time, and the nature of the Catholic University, it is possible to trace the genesis of a journal published today. *Atlantis* became *Lyceum*, which became *New Ireland Review*, which became *Studies* which is still published by the Jesuits to this day.

Figure 5: The Gentleman's Magazine, 1731



THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

OR, TRADER's

Monthly Intelligencer.

VOLUME the FIRST, for the YEAR 1731.

CONTAINING

I. An impartial View of the various *Weekly* ESSAYS, *Controversial, Humorous* and *Political*; *Religious, Moral,* and *Satirical.*

II. Select Pieces of *POETRY.*

III. A concise Relation of the most remarkable Transactions and Events, Domestick and Foreign.

IV. The Prices of Goods and Stocks, Bill of Mortality, Bankrupts declar'd, *&c.*

V. A Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publish'd.

VI. Observations in *Gardening,* and a List of the Fairs.

VII. A Table of CONTENTS to each Month.

The early part of the 20th century saw the production of many nationalist and literary type periodicals with *Irish Review* and *The Gael An Gaodhal*, whose aim was to educate, to elevate, to instruct, to amuse in 1920s Ireland.

Modern locally produced periodicals can be an excellent source of information for those trying to do family research. Every county has produced local journals, and many continue to produce journals at county and parish level.

For example, *The Other Clare* is the journal of the Shannon Archaeological and Historical Society, and has been produced continuously since the 1977. Many others are older and just as excellent.

Irish local histories are of much the same focus as articles in journals though they tend to be more comprehensive than a particular article in a journal and generally provide more in-depth coverage of the region, its people, institutions, events, and political as well as socio-economic history of the region. In these collections we tend to see less emphasis on transcriptions and abstractions of local records.

Dates of Coverage of Journals & Local Histories

Figure 6:
"The Irish Jewish Museum" in *Irish Roots*, 1996

Irish Roots 1996 Number 4

Irish Archives No. 20

The Irish Jewish Museum

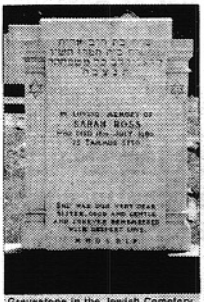
The Irish have often been compared to the Jews, in their propensity to wander, their global spread and their ability to assimilate into most societies and rise to the top. Indeed, there is a fanciful notion that the Irish are one of the lost tribes of Israel; that Jeremiah deposited the Ark of the Covenant on a great mound in County Meath and that a corruption of the Jewish word for law, *torah*, gave this area its name: Tara. In recent years the term *Diaspora* has been borrowed from the Jews to become a popular piece of short-hand to describe the world-wide Irish population.

The earliest record of Jews coming to Ireland is to be found in the 'Annals of Innisfallen':

'Year 1079: Five Jews came over the sea with gifts to Tairdelbach Ignnaisen of Brian Boru[] and they were sent back again over the sea'.

It wasn't until the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that Jews started to come to Ireland in significant numbers. Up to that time, a trickle of Jews settled in Ireland, but failed to establish sustainable communities. The same pattern was repeated several times: a small group arrived, stayed for about two generations and then declined due to emigration or conversion and assimilation.

The earliest record of a synagogue in Ireland dates from 1660 with the establishment of a prayer-room in Crane Lane, opposite Dublin Castle. In 1745 there were about 200 Jews living in Dublin.



Gravestone in the Jewish Cemetery, Cork. The surname Rostovsky has been shortened to the less exotic name Ross

Forty-five years later the synagogue, which by then had been moved to Marlborough Green, had to close its doors due to lack of worshippers. By 1848 there were only two Jewish families left in Dublin. The decline has been attributed to several factors including the political unrest of the period, trade depression, intermarriage and conversion and the departure of many of the community.

Things had recovered somewhat by 1836, when there were 18 Jewish families in Dublin. A meeting house which belonged to a Seceders group — a sect of the Church of Scotland — was purchased by the community. With the opening of this new synagogue, which was situated at 12 Mary's Abbey, off Capel Street, some more Jewish families and individuals came to settle in Dublin. As had been the previous pattern, they came from Germany and England.

Acceptance

Apart from some efforts to convert the Jews to Christianity, their small community was left in peace. Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish political leader of the first half of the nineteenth century, was able to say of the Jews: 'Ireland has claims on your ancient race, it is the only country that I know of unsullied by any one act of persecution of the Jews'. He supported with enthusiasm the efforts of the Jews to attain full civil rights within the United Kingdom. In 1846 an obsolete statute which prescribed a special dress for Jews was formally repealed by the British Parliament on the insistence of O'Connell.

For their part, the Jews in Ireland and internationally played a part out of proportion to their numbers in helping to relieve the general distress during the Great Famine. In the original subscription list of the British Association for the Relief of Famine, preserved in the National Library in Dublin, Queen Victoria heads the list with a gift of £2,000 followed by the Jewish financier Baron Lionel de Rothschild's £1,000. A Dublin newspaper, commenting in 1850 on the Baron's generosity, made the point that he and his family 'had contributed, during the Irish famine of 1847...a sum far beyond the joint contributions of the Devonshires, and Herefords, Lansdownes, Fitzwilliams and Herberts, who annually drew so many times that amount from their Irish estates.' In 1880, when a new appeal for help for Ireland was directed at America, the Irish Relief Fund and the Irish Famine Fund was literally supported by American Jews.

New Immigrants

The 1861 census indicates that there were 393 Jews in Ireland. Ten years later, the Jewish population had declined to a negligible 258. Though it had recovered somewhat by 1881, it stood at a mere 472.

However, events taking place far away in the Russian Empire caused the Jewish population in Ireland to increase tenfold in the course of a few decades. In 1882 severe legal restrictions were imposed on the five million Jews living under the rule of the Tsar. The Russian ruler wished to 'Russify' his empire. The Jews proved particularly resistant as far as abandoning their culture was concerned and were marked down for special attention. 'One third must assimilate, one third must emigrate and one third must die', was the solution proposed by the Tsar's adviser Pobedonestsev. Between 1880 and 1910 approximately 2,000 Jews came to Ireland from Eastern Europe. Dublin, Belfast and Cork were the main destinations. Others settled in Limerick, Derry, Drogheda, Lurgan and Waterford.

The sudden arrival of large numbers of Jews caused a certain amount of friction, and a degree of antipathy towards the immigrants developed in some of those centres. These were isolated incidents, however, and were anti-foreigner rather than anti-Jewish in nature. Newspapers and local politicians were quick to condemn any maltreatment of the new arrivals and there were no major or prolonged incidents — with the single

For some counties, such as Cork and Galway, journals and local history publications have been published for more than 150 years, whereas other counties are relatively new to the source materials.

For the most part, however, these are a product of the late 19th century and later. Clearly, each journal will be different in the scope of what they cover and the periods of coverage. Many journals have only lasted short periods of publication.

Today you will find an ever-increasing number of local histories being prepared at the parish and county level with some crossing borders and these generally begin in the 1930s and onward though extracts of local history accounts can be found in many local accounts of a region back as far as the early-18th century.

A good example of this can be found in the *Dobbs Papers* at PRONI which incorporated a "Statistical Account of the Parish of Carrickfergus of 1822" which, in addition to a detail accounting of the parish and its history, includes an important list of persons, by name and age, who lived in the town and who had all lived to a very advanced age.

The subjects listed were all well into their 90s or more than 100 years of age and the detail accounts indicate them dying in various years between 1715 and 1790.

Types of Persons Covered in Journals & Local Histories

Unfortunately, until recently, most of the information from these journals and local history publications, dealing with specific families were those of the upper and middle classes.

The exception would be those individuals of poor backgrounds who through involvement in rebellion or crime, or because of professional or artistic accomplishment, had been deemed worthy of biographical study. These individuals would be a minority of their class, however.

Thus, it is only of the past seventy years that we tend to find the lay families, as important too as they are, being reported in these source collections. With more contemporary publications of both orders we see a broad range of persons and classes reported within them.

Availability of Journals & Local Histories

By-in-large, a researcher will have great access to most of the local and national journals involving Ireland, both in terms of the bibliographies & indexes and the original articles within them. Availability is widespread for these printed & published manuscripts and access to these records should not be a problem for most researchers.

Consult the institutions named below along with local libraries, archives and genealogical/family history societies in your area for copies of their Irish journal and local history collections.

In the case of local histories involving Ireland, one might find availability of these collections and access to them a bit more of a problem.

Again, consult the bibliographies, indexes noted below as well as the catalogues in the institutions named below and those of local libraries, archives and genealogical/family history societies in your area for their collections in these matters.

Bibliographies and Indexes to Journal & Local History Collections

Of course, the best bibliography of what is available in periodicals today is in *PERSI* (PERiodical Source Index) which, virtually, is a nearing complete list of every genealogically-related article in all major & lesser journals published to-date, including outside of Ireland.

Though the index does not give you a lot of information on which to assess whether the article is appropriate for your interests, nevertheless what is provided can be very helpful in extending your search for other source material to analyse.

If there is a failing with *PERSI* it is in that it does not provide a decent brief abstract of each article by which to assess each individual relevance to your search interests.

This collection is a product of the Allen County Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana (USA) and various versions of it are available in both CD format as well as is available online at the excellent and prolific website: <http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/periodicals/persi/main.htm>.

This would seem to be the most reasonable place to start searching for relevant articles written regarding your area of interest within this source collection, certainly involving Ireland.

Once something relevant is found you then have the option of locating and obtaining a copy of that article from the archiving repository which will be noted in the *PERSI* catalogue. Journal articles can also be obtained from archives in the local area the journal served; from the LDS Family History Library which subscribes to most genealogical journals and which has many of the now defunct journals archived as well; and ultimately from the society that publishes that journal, if still in existence. The names and subscription address of many journals are provided in *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory*.[40]

Several other sources that should be consulted in regards to available bibliographies and indexes to journals and local histories are:

- de Breffny, Brian, *Bibliography of Irish Family History and Genealogy*, (Dublin: Golden Eagle Books, 1974). **FHL #941.5 D23d** This source indexes many Irish pedigrees and genealogies that have been published in periodicals.

- Elliot, James D., *Northern Ireland,* (Penzance, Cornwall: Public Libraries Group Publications, 1980). **FHL #941.5 A3ej**

- Falley, Margaret Dickson, *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1962), last reprinted 1998, vol. II, pp. 43-76 and 24-249. **FHL #941.5 D27f**

[40] *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory*, (New York: Bowker, 1932-).

- Grenham, John, "County Source Lists", *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors - The Complete Guide*, (Dublin: Gill & Macmillan Ltd., 1999, 2nd ed.), pp. 112-212. **FHL Ref. #941.5 D27gj**

- w Hayes, Richard J., *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation*, 11 vols., (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1965). **FHL Ref. #Q941.5 A5h or #1440939-1440943 or #0011171**

- Hayes, Richard J, *Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation: Articles in Irish Periodicals*, 9 vols, (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1970). **FHL Ref. #Q941.5 A5ha or 973222-973230 or #0167329**

- Hayes, Richard J., *Supplement to Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation*, 3 vols., (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1979). **FHL Ref. #Q941.5 A5h or 0493660**

- Houghton, Walter E., ed., *The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals, 1824-1900*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, c. 1966-c.1989). **FHL #941.5 S3ej**

- MacLysaght, Edward, *Bibliography of Irish Family History*, (Blackrock: Irish Academic Press, c.1982). **FHL #941.5 D23m** This was previously published in MacLysaght's *Surnames of Ireland.*

- North, John S., *The Waterloo Directory of Irish Newspapers and Periodicals, 1800-1900* - NLI and LDS **FHL#941.5 B33n.** This source lists and describes Irish newspapers and periodicals from all fields and repositories in Ireland and Britain and sometimes identifies the holding repositories. The main entries of the book are arranged alphabetically by the name of the publication, however, the "Place of Publication Index" lists the names of newspapers published in each town. The entries indicate if notices of birth, marriage and death were published, and the political or religious leanings of the publication are also indicated in many cases;

- Raymond, Stuart A., British Genealogical Periodicals: A Bibliography of Their Contents, (Birmingham, England: Federation of Family History Societies, c.1991-1993). FHL #942 D23rs

- Ryan, Dr. James G., Irish Records - Sources for Family and Local History, (Dublin: Ancestry Inc., 1997, 2nd ed.). FHL Ref. #941.5 D23r

Library catalogues of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and the National Library of Ireland and other larger reference libraries in and outside of Ireland. **It is important to point out that PRONI has a *Personal Names Index* and a *Geographical Index* which are extremely helpful in determining whether records relating to a particular family or locality are deposited at PRONI.**

Burke's Peerage, Landed Gentry and *Irish Family Records'*, and also Cokayne's *Complete Peerage* and *Compete Baronetage*, are useful sources for information on gentry and titled families before or after exhausting your search through journals and local histories.

Every county in Ireland now has a printed genealogical journal of one calibre or another, and clearly too many to mention here though the sources noted above will give you details in that regard.

Apart from these, a few of Ireland's countrywide journals (of which there are numerous others) are significant enough to mention here, however, most of which can be found in the LDS Library collection in whole or in part, and these are:

- *Analecta Hibernica*, (Dublin: Irish Manuscripts Commission, 1930-).
- *Directory of Irish Family History Research*, (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, c.,1995-).
- *Familia*, (Belfast: Ulster Historical Association, c.1985-)
- *Friends Historical Society Journal*, (Dublin: Society of Friends, 1903-).
- *The Irish Ancestor*, (Fethard, Co. Tipperary: The Irish Ancestor, 1969-1981).

- *Irish Family History Society Journal*, (Naas, Co. Kildare: Irish Family History Society, 1985-).

- *Irish Family Links*, (Belfast: Irish Family Association, 1981-).

- *The Irish Genealogist*, (London: Irish Genealogical Research Society, 1937-).

- *Irish Roots*, (Cork, Ireland: Belgrave Publications, 1992-).

- *Ulster Local Studies: Journal of the Federation for Ulster Local Studies*, (Lisburn: The Federation, 1975-1988).

A couple of significant Irish journals are also published outside of the country and these are worth investigating as they incorporate quality information within them:

- *The All-Island Heritage: A Journal of Genealogical and Historical Research*, (Vienna, VA: D. R. H. Associates, 1984-)

- *The Irish Link*, (Melbourne, Australia: The Irish Link, 1984-).

- *The Irish at Home and Abroad*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Irish At Home and Abroad, 1993-1999).

- *O'Lochlainn's Irish Family Journal*, (Kansas City, MO: Irish Genealogical Foundation, c.1984)

- *The Septs*, (St. Paul, MN: Irish Genealogical Society, c.1979)

The best place to start searching for Irish journals and local history publications is first in local libraries, archives and genealogical/family history societies within your area; then in the library catalogues of the LDS Library, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, the National Library of Ireland and as well, that of Trinity College. Finally, move out to the libraries, archives, museums and genealogical/family history/local history societies in the area of research.

The vast majority of these collections you will be able to find what exists in the four major institutions named above.

References & Further Reading

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OCCUPATIONAL RECORDS

Value of Occupational Records

It would not be hard to imagine that the vast majority of genealogists and family historians have not used employment or occupational records for their research. For the most part, those record collections are not available to most of us in this country or they are very limited in their scope and time period. However, knowing your ancestor's occupation may help you distinguish him or her from other individuals with the same name.

Moreover, records associated with your ancestor's occupation may provide information about your ancestor's life and family as well as possibly the reasons and direction for their movement, or even details on their emigration.

More particular, occupational records often give excellent clues to ages, birthplace, parentage and other biographical details that will help you extend your ancestral search.

Challenges with Occupational Records

Of course, the major challenge with these records is in determining what is available and what is not. Further, as you would probably infer as well, not all of the occupational records that do exist are complete even for the periods that they represent.

A third challenge with the collection is that not many of the records have been indexed and, thus, there use is very limiting.

Fortunately, a number have been transcribed, abstracted, or even published making their access a bit more possible when out of the area where the original documents are held.

Description of Contents of Occupational Records

There is a myriad host of occupational source records by which one can examine employment details involving the Irish in Ireland, and the noted bibliographies and indexes below will provide you with avenues upon what to find out what is available and where. There are several of these, however, that we need to discuss in more detail here and describe the basic contents that you will find in the collection. It is important to first point out that original documents relating to occupations have not always survived, nor indeed for humbler occupations were they always created or kept.

Once again, Dublin City proves to be the best documented part of the country, and a substantial quantity of trade guild records have survived for apothecaries, stationers, weavers, and many others in that community.

Of these the major occupational records that will be of use are those of the following:

❖ Aristocracy & Gentry Records

The nobility or aristocracy is a class of titled people who often have special political and social privileges. The title of nobility is inherited or granted by the crown as a reward for performing a heroic deed or notable achievement or having a prominent political office. The British and Irish nobility has a well-defined order with the highest noblemen known as *peers*. They hold the titles (in descending rank) of duke, lord, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. The peers are followed in rank by the *gentry*, whose titles include (also in descending rank) baronet, knight, esquire, and gentleman. Both peers and gentry are entitled to coats of arms. If your research confirms that your Irish ancestor was of the aristocratic or nobility class, you may use a host of sources on Irish aristocratic families in your genealogical research. In these records you will usually find names, birth dates/places, family relationships, immediate descendants of subject, and often marriage and death details.

❖ Attorneys (Solicitors) & Barristers Records

Those seeking a vocation in law had first of all to prove their suitability for that vocation to a body known as the 'Society of King's Inns' and this collegiate association can be traced back to the reign of Edward I (r. 1272-1307) though records for these bodies were not kept much before 1607. Memorials, which were handwritten, of these admission applications have survived in part and provide a wealth of information. An attorney who took an apprentice had to state in his memorial the apprentice's name, the number of apprentices he already had, his own place of abode and whether he attended the Courts in Dublin or not. The apprentice in his petition had to state the occupation and place of abode of his parents, and submit two affidavits, one as to his age (he had to be 16 years or over) and the other as to his education.

He had to serve twenty whole terms (roughly a quarter year amounted to a term) as an apprentice to an attorney and pay a security bond before he was admitted into the Society of King's Inns as an attorney (which became known as solicitors' after 1873). On the other hand, a law student, who would later become a barrister, had to set out in his memorial the name, occupation and place of abode of his parents, his education and whether he had been in any trade, profession or business. A law student was required to serve eight terms with an English Court of Law and nine terms with the King's Inns before being admitted with a further memorial and bond. Unlike the admission papers, few records of these bonds have survived except for the period 1785-1804.

An example of a petition by an apprentice follows:

> *"Petition of Standish Deane O'Grady, first son of John, Castlefarm, Co. Limerick, and Lucinda O'Grady otherwise O'Driscoll his wife of full age of 16; educated at Schools of Rev. John Higgins and Rev. Michael Fitzgerald... to be taken as Apprentice.[41]"*

A memorial submitted by a law student in petition can be seen with this example:

> *"Thomas Thornton Macklin, 3rd son of James Macklin of city of Londonderry, gent., and Elizabeth Macklin otherwise Rogers; senior sophister and scholar in the University of Dublin. Never followed any profession or business. Humbly requests admission specially into this Honble. Society of A Student of Laws therein. 26 April 1802. J. B. Scriven signs that he knows Thomas Thornton Macklin and thinks him a fit and proper person to be admitted a student.[42]"*

[41] Phair, P. Beryl, "Early Genealogical Sources for Attorneys and Barristers" in Donal Begley's, *Handbook on Irish Genealogy*, (Dublin: Heraldic Artists Ltd.,1984, 6th ed.), pp. 184.

[42] Phair, P. Beryl, "Early Genealogical Sources for Attorneys and Barristers" in Donal Begley's, *Handbook on Irish Genealogy*, (Dublin: Heraldic Artists Ltd.,1984, 6th ed.), pp. 187.

❖ Barbers, Surgeons & Physician Records

These records are very useful because they may list age, birthplace, parentage, dates of admission, and education & where.

❖ Freemen Records

Freemen were businessmen who had special privileges, once of the important ones in Ireland and throughout Britain at the times, was the 'right to vote.' These records are very useful because they may list age, birthplace, parentage, and occupation.

❖ Military Records

Military records identify individuals who served or were eligible to serve in the armed forces. From 1660 until 1922, the Irish were part of the British armed services. Consequently, pre-1922 records for Irish military personnel are mostly British.

The records of the British Army, Navy and Militia, in which so many Irish people have served over the centuries, are thus held in the Public Record Office at Kew, and it is usually necessary to know the name of the regiment and approximate dates of service if a soldier's service records are to be located.

There is a host of sources to try and determine these search needs and these as well as more on military records will be discussed in detail in another book. Suffice it to say, however, that military records are a wealth of information for the researcher providing such possible information as, aside from the usual military information, parentage, names of wives, children,

locations of origin, pensions and later whereabouts, birth dates & places, marriage dates & places, stage-points of operation, etc. Few of these records have been indexed.

❖ School Alumni & Professional Membership Biographies

These sketches and lists are often published by British schools and universities that train people for the professions (i.e., medicine, law, engineering and theology). School records, including alumni lists, may contain valuable information about your ancestor, including name, birthplace, residence, and father's name and occupation. The main Irish College, Trinity College in Dublin, is a Protestant college but was attended by some Catholics as well. Remember as well that professional training may also have been received from a school outside of Ireland. Many Irish professionals were trained in other counties.

For example, Anglican ministers were often trained in England, physicians in Scotland, and Catholic priests in primarily France, Italy but also elsewhere on the European continent. Therefore, if you cannot find Irish school records of your professionally trained ancestor, you should check school records of other countries.

❖ Service Records of the Royal Irish Constabulary

Before the formation of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the army was generally called upon to take on the role of policing disturbed areas of the country. Various attempts were made to create a police force in Ireland before but they were unable to deal with the frequent periods of unrest during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. By 1814, the Peace Preservation Force was established and was sent to a host of areas to quell unrest and by 1822 they were joined by the County Constabulary but they were soon absorbed into a new body called the Irish Constabulary, formed in 1836, which answered to the Inspector-General in Dublin.

It was given the title 'Royal' in 1867 in recognition of its role in suppressing the uprising of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and finally became a national police force for Ireland, other than for Dublin, and operated these records exist from the 1st August 1816 to the forces disbandment on the 31st August 1922.

The entries, arranged numerically by service number, provide each constable's name, age when appointed, native county, religious affiliation, physical description, employment history, date of appointment, counties in which the man served, and length of service. If a constable was married, information (such as names, ages, and native county) about his wife and children are usually also included. The forty-four volumes are fully indexed and list all 85,028 men employed by the Constabulary during this period.

Also of interest is a register of householders kept by the Royal Irish Constabulary for the sub-districts of Knocknacarry and Cushedall (1801-1901) containing a wealth of genealogical material, including names of emigrants. The original service records of the Royal Irish Constabulary area also in the British Public Record Office, but microfilm copies are available in the National Archives of Ireland, together with copies of the records of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Notice should also be taken to the Belfast Police and Londonderry Police forces which are aptly and briefly described by Judith Eccles Wight in "Irish Police and Their Records[43]" published in *Irish Roots* in 2000.

Dates of Coverage of Occupational Records

Of course, depending upon the source examined, the dates of coverage, like the contents, in occupational records will vary, however for the most part you will find many occupational records from as early as the early 17th century to the present. In the case of freemen's rolls these extend back to the mid-15th century and with the peerage and gentry records you may find that the coverage is even further back if the subject and his family were very notable with extensively written pedigrees.

[43] Wight, Judith Eccles, "Irish Police and Their Records" in *Irish Roots*, (Cork: Belgrave Publications, 2000), issue #34, no. 2 (2000).

Types of Persons Covered in Occupational Records

You will quickly determine with these record collections that the coverage of Irish persons in them was extensive, extending to many of the trades and professions. You will also find that many of the trade and professions, in particular the more humble ones, did not keep records or good records of their members.

It should be kept in mind that of the thousands of trades and professions that existed over time, only a fraction of these will hold good or any records for your research, however with what does exist may be helpful to you in this regard so do not overlook this source, particularly if you research is reaching the "brickwall stage."

Availability of Occupational Records

For the occupational records that are available you will find them in a host of locations though these are relatively available. Most of what is available is held in major institutions in Ireland and with some copies in the LDS Library system. In Ireland, most of these will be held at the Genealogical Office of Ireland, the National Library of Ireland, the National Archives of Ireland, at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland or the bulk at the Public Record Office at Kew. Many other smaller collections may be found in local repositories throughout Ireland, though those institutions noted above and their catalogue collections should be consulted first.

Bibliographies & Indexes to Occupational Records

The most useful indexes to published works on ***Irish aristocracy*** and their pedigrees' are those compiled by George Marshall[44], John Whitmore[45], and Geoffrey Barrow[46], all of which are available at PRONI, NLI and NAI.

The most widely used sources on British (and Irish) aristocracy and gentry are those produced by Burke's Peerage Limited. Hundreds of editions of Burke's works have been published, many held by the LDS Library and the most relevant here are the following but beware as many of the pedigrees' they provide are poorly documented and contain major errors, both in details and the purported family relationships:

- Burke, Sir John Bernard, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland*, 10th ed., (London: Harrison and Sons, 1904). There are later editions of this publication. **FHL #0101763 and 0990160**

[44] Marshall, George W., ed. *The Genealogist's Guide*, (1903, reprint. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980). **FHL #0496451**

[45] Whitmore, John Beach, comp., *A Genealogical Guide: An Index to British Pedigrees in Continuation of Marshall's Genealogists's Guide (1903)*, (London: Walford Brothers, 1953). **FHL #6054492**

[46] Barrow, Geoffrey B., comp., *The Genealogist's Guide: An Index to Printed British Pedigrees and Family Histories, 1950-1975*, (London: Research Publishing Co., 1977). **FHL #6026284**

- *Burke's Irish Family Records* (London: Burke's Peerage, 1976). **FHL #941.5 D22bur**

- Montgomery-Massingberd, Hugh, *A Visitation of Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland* (1852-1853). *Burke's Family Index* (1976) includes a composite to this and *Index to Burke's Extinct Peerages* (1831); *Burkes' Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom...* (1826), *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland* (1858, 1863, 1871, 1879, 1886, 1894, 1898, and 1937); and *Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland* (1904, 1912, and 1958). **FHL #866420-23, #599242, #1696696, #6342001, #6085348-50**

- Bence-Jones, Mark, *Burke's Guide to Country Houses, Ireland*, (London: Burke's Peerage, 1978), vol. 1. **FHL #941 H2bgc**

- Ambrose Leet's *Directory to the Market Towns, Villages, Gentlemen's Seats and Other Noted Places* (1812 and 1814), which contains an alphabetical listing of place names-towns, villages, country houses, townlands-showing the country, the nearest post town and, in the case of the houses, the full name of the occupant - PRONI, NLI and LDS. **FHL #990023**

- Taylor, George and Andrew Skinner, *Road Maps of Ireland*, (Shannon, Ireland: Irish University Press, 1969). **FHL #941.5 E7ts**

- Wilson, Rev. William, *The Post-Chaise Companion or Travellers's Directory Through Ireland...*, (Dublin: William Wilson, 1784).

- Walford, Edward, *The County Families of the United Kingdom...*, (London: Robert Hardwicke, 1875-). **FHL #942 D22wac**

Pedigrees or other genealogical information on ***aristocracy and gentry*** may also be found in published family histories and the following additional sources. Further, there is a host of other sources on aristocracy and the gentry at PRONI, NLI, NAI, and the LDS Library:

- Betham, Sir William, *Genealogical Abstracts... of Prerogative Wills of Ireland*, (Dublin: Public Record Office). **FHL #595939-45 and 596139-40**

- Burke, Sir John Bernard, *Sir Bernard Burke's Collection of Wills for Forming Irish Pedigrees*, (Belfast: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland), indexed. **FHL #227866-900**

- *Genealogical Society of Utah Pedigree Index*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1964). **FHL #255494**

Concerning the professions of ***attorneys and barristers***, one should consult a couple of important bibliographies and indexes available at NLI or the LDS Library as the King's Inns Library is not open to the public, though you should contact the staff of the latter for any interests you may have:

From late 18th Century, Dublin Directories

- Keane, Edward, P. Beryl Phair & Thomas Ulick Sadleir, *King's Inn Admission Papers 1607-1867*, (Dublin: Irish Manuscripts Commission, c.1982). Extracted from King's Inns admission papers. Admission papers to King's Inns were formal petitions to either begin a career in law as a student, or to be admitted to the degree of barrister. Includes lists of Irish who were admitted to Inns of Court (both in Ireland and England) and date of admission. Parents' names are often included. **FHL #941.83 /D1 C4k**

- Sadleir, Thomas Ulick, *King's Inn Admission Papers (Extracts), 1731-1779*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1979). **FHL #992663**

- Sadleir, Thomas Ulick, *Students of King's Inns*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949). **FHL #100228**

For the professions of ***barbers, surgeons and physicians*** several bibliographic and index sources are available for consultation at PRONI, NLI, NAI, or the LDS Library:

From late 18th Century, Local and Dublin Directories

- Government of Britain, "Admissions to the Guilds of Dublin, 1792-1837" in *Reports from Committees, Parliamentary Papers, 1837*, vol. 11 (ii).

- "Freemen's Rolls of the City of Dublin 1468-1485 and 1575-1774", either in the Thrift Abstracts at the Genealogical Office of Ireland or the original registers at the Dublin City Archives.

- Kirkpatrick, T. P. C., *Index to Biographical File of Irish Medics*.

- Henry, Patrick J., *Sligo Medical Care in the Past, 1800-1965,* (Dublin: Patrick J. Henry, 1995). This is a record of the medical care provided in the dispensary areas of County Sligo in the early part of the last century, and a description of the terrible social conditions of that era. The histories of the County Infirmary, the mental Asylum and Sligo Fever Hospital are traced. The appendix lists the names, positions held, often salaries and qualifications, of all known doctors who worked between 1775 and 1965 in County Sligo. **FHL #941.72 J4hp**

- Widdess, J. D. H., *A History of the Royal College of Physicians, 1654-1963*, (Edinburgh: E & S Livingstone, 1963). Includes bibliography and index. **FHL #941.83/D1J2wa**

- Widdess, J. D. H., *An Account of the Schools of Surgery: RoyalCollege of Surgeons, Dublin, 1789-1948*, (Edinburgh: E & S Livingstone, 1949). Includes bibliography and index. **FHL #941.83 J2w**

- Widdess, J. D. H., *The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and Its Medical School, 1784-1984*, (Dublin: Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1984). Includes an index. **FHL #941.5J2w**

- O'Brien, Eoin, *The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1784-1984*, (Dublin: Eason, c.1983). A beautifully illustrated, concise history of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, Ireland, with a description of the building and its furnishings and biographical sketches and portraits of prominent surgeons. The R.C.S.I. comprises a medical school, a College of Surgeons, faculties of anaesthetists, radiologists, dentistry and nursing. **FHL #941.83/D1 J2oe**

- Croly, H., Irish Medical Directory, annually from 1872.

- Addison, W. Innes, *A Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow from 31st December 1727 to 31st December 1897... With Short Biographical Notes*, (Glasgow: J. MacLehose, 1898). **FHL #941.43/G1 J2g**

Though source material is limited on the ***freemen*** of Ireland, there are several sources that should be consulted:

- *"Freemen's Rolls of the City of Dublin 1468-1485 and 1575-1774"*, either in the Thrift Abstracts at the Genealogical Office of Ireland or the original registers at the Dublin City Archives.

- *"Alphabetical List of the Freemen and Freeholders of the City of Dublin,"* (Dublin: n.d.).

- *"Alphabetical List of the Freemen and Freeholders that Polled,"* (Dublin: Peter Wilson, 1761).

- "*An Alphabetical List of the Freemen at Large of the City of Cork...*", (Cork: J. Bolster, 1817).

- "*City of Cork Election... December, 1826* [With a list of the Freemen and Freeholders... Who Voted at the Cork Election]", (Cork: J. Connor Grand-Parade, 1827).

- *" List of the Freemen and Fifty and Twenty Pound Freeholders of the City of Cork"*, (Cork: Barber, 1817).

- *" A List o f Thomas E. Blakes Householders and Freemen in the Town of Galway that were Registered at the Sessions Held at Galway on the 10th October 1832"*, ms.

I don't want to dwell too much on ***military records*** as it is a whole book in itself, but a couple of comments on some of the major bibliographies and indexes available for further research. Here are some sources that you should consult regarding, army, militia, navy, and coast guard records which are provided in more detail in Grenham's *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*:

British Army records such as:

- War Office records held by the Public Record Office at Kew including regimental records, muster rolls, casualty lists, pension records.
- Register of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham and Chelsea Hospital at NAI.
- Lists of Chelsea Out-Pensioners, 1835 at NAI.
- Births, Marriages and Deaths of Army Personnel, 1796-1880 at the General Record Office (GRO) of Britain.
- Ireland's Memorial Records for WW I at NLI.
- Irish Volunteer Militia Lists, 1708-1761, at Armagh Co., Museum and LDS. **FHL #1279384**
- 1761 Militia Lists for Co.'s Cork, Derry, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Kerry, Limerick, Louth, Monaghan, Roscommon, Tyrone, and Wicklow at the Genealogical Office of Ireland.

- Army Lists for 1746-1772 for Athlone, Bandon, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Galway, Gort, Thurles, and Tullamore at the Genealogical Office of Ireland.

- *Army Lists Annual of Commissioned Officers*, 1754 to 1798, quarterly.

- Edwards, G. Hamilton, *In Search of Army Ancestry*, (Phillimore, 1977).

- Mullan, *General & Field Officers*, 1740, 1755, 1759 at NLI.

- Thorpe, *The Irish Army Under King James* at NLI.

- White, A. S., *A Bibliography of Regimental Histories of the British Army* at NLI.

According to John Grenham, a researcher by the name of *"Anthony Daly (30 Gledswood Park, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14) holds a database covering 1,700 coast guards and families recorded in the 1901 and 1911 censuses"*, though I have never extracted anything from this database personally.

British Navy records such as:

- Naval records held by the Public Record Office at Kew.

- *The Navy List*, 1814, 1819, 1827-79, and 1885 at NLI.

- Agreements and Crew Lists series at the Public Record Office at Kew.

- Deceased Seamen, 1887-1949 Reported to the GRO at the NLI.

- O'Byrne, William. R., *A Naval Biographical Dictionary...* at NLI and LDS. **FHL #845144**

- Cox, N. G., "The Records of the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen" in *Maritime History*, vol. 2 (1972) at the NLI.

- Murphy, Frank, "In Pursuit of Seafaring Ancestors" in *Decies*, vol. 16 at the NLI.

Though most of the ***school records and alumni lists*** remain in local custody, there is a small collection of these for the Republic of Ireland held at the National Archives of Ireland in Dublin while PRONI, too, has another small collection at Belfast.[47] For the latter, a good guide to this collection is PRONI's *Guide to Educational Records*[48] and their *Descriptive Catalogue of Pre-1900 School Registers.*[49]

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[47] *Register of School Registers Held by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Library, 1987). **FHL #941.5 J2rs**

[48] Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, *Guide to Educational Records*, (Belfast: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, c.1993). **FHL #941.61/B1 A3er**

[49] Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, *Descriptive Catalogue of Pre-1900 School Registers*, (Belfast: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, n.d.)
FHL #1701993-1701996 and 1736304-1736305

A good set of biographies for Trinity College has also been published in *Alumni Dublinenses, 1593-1843*[50] and available at the National Archives of Ireland. Other indexes and bibliographies to school registers can be found with the following to be found in the National Archives of Ireland, National Library of Ireland, PRONI and/or the LDS Library:

- Card Index to School Registers for Northern Ireland, (Belfast: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, n.d.). **FHL #1238732**

- Society of Genealogists, *School, University and College Registers and Histories in the Library of the Society of Genealogists*, (LSG, c.1996). **FHL #942 J23s**

- *Register of School Registers Held by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland*, Belfast, (Belfast: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, n.d.). **FHL #941.5 J2rs**

- Jacobs, Phyllis M., *Registers of the Universities, Colleges and Schools of Great Britain, and Ireland*, (London: Athlone Press, 1964). **FHL #942 J2h**

- School of Engineering at Trinity College, *A Record of Graduates of the School of Engineering at Trinity College, 1841-1981*, (Dublin: Trinity College, c1981). **FHL #941.5 J2rg**

[50] Burtchael, George Dames, and Thomas Ulick Sadleir, eds. *Alumni Dublinenses 1593-1843*, (London: Williams and Norgate, 1924). **FHL #0990388**

- Ireland Department of Education, *Index of Teachers at Training College, 1893-1912*, (Belfast: PRO of Northern Ireland, 1978). An index of teachers qualifying at training college giving subjects in which qualified (1893-1907) and of teachers competent to teach Irish (1895-1912). **FHL #993558**

- *Irish Education Enquiry, 1826, 2nd Report*. Lists all parochial schools in Ireland, names of teachers and other details of 1824 and indexed in Dingfelder's *Schoolmasters & Mistresses in Ireland.*

- National Teachers' Salary Books from 1831.

For the ***Irish Constabulary and Royal Irish Constabulary*** *service records* please consult such indexes as Mullany's (*Royal Irish) Constabulary List and Directory*; Herlihy's *The Royal Irish Constabulary: A Complete Alphabetical List of Officers and Men, 1816-1922;*

and the Close & Reakes' publication *The Royal Irish Constabulary Index*[51] each of which is available at the Public Record Office at Kew in England, PRONI, the National Archives of Ireland at Dublin and at the LDS Library. As well, there have been produced annual *Royal Irish Constabulary Directories* since 1840 which are available at the National Archives of Ireland. Concerning police forces for Dublin, the Dublin Metropolitan Police service records are also available for the 19th century at the National Archives of Ireland, and at the Garda Archives in Dublin.

[51] An set of examples of this directory might be the following: "(*Royal Irish) Constabulary List and Directory: Containing a List of the Constabulary Department, Resident Magistrates, Dublin Metropolitan Police, Coast Guards, Etc.* (Dublin: John Mullany, 1866-1908). **FHL #1279256, #1696591** and Herlihy, Jim, *The Royal Irish Constabulary: A Complete Alphabetical List of Officers and Men, 1816-1922*, (Dublin: Four Courts Press Ltd., 1999). **FHL #941.5 N22hj**. This excellent book, a followup to the author's *Royal Irish Constabulary: A Short History and Genealogical Guide*, list documents all 85,028 members of the Royal Irish Constabulary from its formation on 1st August 1816 up to its disbandment on the 31st August 1922 and provides the key reference numbers to finding the details records in the 42 volumes at the Home Office (184 Series) in the Public Record Office at Kew. **FHL #941.5 N2ric** Also, Close, Beverley et al, *The Royal Irish Constabulary Index*, (Australia: W. & F. Pascoe, c.1992/93) **FHL #6344743 and 6344782** and Reakes, Janet, *The Royal Irish Constabulary Index*, (Australia: W. & F. Pasoce, c.1993). **FHL #6344487**

For more bibliographies and indexes to these occupational records as well as many others, please consult Grenham's *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*.[52] Sadly, not much by way these records have yet been placed online through the Internet.

References & Further Reading

Begley, Donal F., ed, *Handbook on Irish Genealogy*, (Dublin: Heraldic Artists Ltd.,1984, 6th ed.), pp. 241-248.

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SOCIETY RECORDS

Value of Society Records

Society records of one sort or another are all helpful in determining more on an ancestor: their ages, where they might have originated, where they might have been educated, when and where they might have married and died, and particularly in Ireland where so much of the society was structured along religious backgrounds, one's religion might also be determined from these records.

It was in these brotherhoods that members maintained a commonality of interests in social, political, and economic issues of the day. They were joined as a form of business contact as well as a form of personal entertainment, not unlike today.

And as with today, to belong to one of these fraternal organizations was often a display of social status, though certainly it would depend on what society one belonged to. For the most part, however, to join one was primarily for the entertainment and social contacts.

Challenges with Society Records

Often, the challenge with society records is in determining what records have been kept, or at least have survived, for a particular social gathering or brotherhood; finding these source collections; and then, often, wading through them since most are not indexed in any way. There were literally hundreds of fraternal brotherhoods or societies in Ireland which were highly popular by the late 18th century and certainly throughout the 19th century. As you can imagine, the details in the collections have not been consistently kept the same in all of them and even for periods within the same organization.

Therefore, you can never be truly sure what information you will find in them on your ancestor. For certain, one thing that you need to know before you search these records is generally the approximate region within the country that your ancestor may have joined the society as the record collections are chapter or branch-based, particularly for the large organizations such as the Freemasons, the Society of United Irishmen, the Fenian Brotherhood, and the Loyal Orange Lodges. When using these records, you need to decide: what it is you want to find; whether these records may provide that information to you; if those records might exist for that ancestor's occupation, political interests, business interests, social setting; and where those surviving records may be found—as your search for them and within them may be extensive. Clearly, however, they do provide useful information that you may not be able to find elsewhere on your search subject from other available sources.

Description of Contents of Society Records

The membership records are the ones that will provide you with the bulk of information on subjects in society records, though not restricted to this as often there may be secondary records to these collections, an example being death records and obituary notices when the member died. In addition, one may find correspondence files, minute books committee books, and possibly orphanage records. Of course, it goes without saying as well that, even more biographical information may be found on a subject if he was prominent in the society in some way and/or held office for some time.

Often society records, like other Irish source records, had a religious association to them. In other words, depending upon the religious connection of the individual often impacted what records might have been kept on him/her, where and in what collections.

Therefore, often, you will find the society records, too, were drawn on ecclesiastical lines and beliefs. For example, the Fenian Brotherhood was strictly Catholic, the Loyal Order of Orange Lodges was entirely Protestant, and the United Irishmen as well as the Freemasons drew from both Protestant and Catholic populations, though the tendency was drawn on the Protestant sectors of the society. Further, the vast majority of these society records were large community-based, therefore, you will find these chapters operating within a large town or city environment.

This is not to say that those in the country did not belong to these societies, only that you will find the records are major-town-connected. The records of the various societies can be used in many different ways to assist with your research. Some of the more likely uses are as follows:

Locate a Residence

Identification of a member's name in a record would imply that the family probably did not live far way, certainly within a few miles of where the guild held its meetings. This suggests then further examination of other records, such as parish records, taxation records, will/probate records, etc.

As a Substitute Census

In the absence of directory, parish records or other sources, the membership registers may be used to locate definitively a person or group of men and may provide death information where such sources such as church records have been lost or are non-existent.

Identify Family Members

As societies were often gathering of family groupings, the registers and other records from a society can be used to provide additional clues concerning possible family relationships amongst the members, clearly a benefit where church records and census records are lost or non-existent. Let us now discuss four major societies or guilds that existed for Ireland in which your ancestor might have belonged to.

Irish Freemasons

Freemasonry is one of the world's oldest secular fraternities, beginning in 1731/32 when a warrant to first operate was given to Dublin. By use of a series of ancient ceremonies, and using the customs and tools of the stonemasons as allegorical guides, members are taught to practice the "Three Great Principles" of *Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth*–or in modern parlance, Friendship, Charity, and Integrity. Its principles do not in any way conflict with a member's duty as a citizen, but should rather encourage and support him in fulfilling his public and private responsibilities.

Membership has been open to men of integrity from any race or religion who have belief in a *''Supreme Being''* and will undertake to uphold the Three Great Principles. There are some 35,000 members in Ireland, and about 4,000,000 members worldwide working under the Irish Constitution. Although these lodges were officially formed as early as 1731, membership records do not generally begin until the 1760s, and then only sketchy records have survived. More complete records begin in the 1780s and continue to the present. From its earliest days, freemasonry has been concerned with providing aid for care of widows, orphans, the sick, and the aged. This work continues today with substantial sums being raised for both Masonic and non-Masonic charities.

Freemasonry has no aspirations to direct members in religious or political matters and it has been open to persons regardless of religious affiliation from the beginning and prior to 1826 had a vibrant mixture of

both Catholic and Protestant members. With a number of social occurrences, in particular Papal Bulls denouncing freemasonry to Catholics, we see from the 1830s onward the vast majority of members being Protestant. Today, freemasons are expected to adhere to their own faith, and the discussion of religious or political matters are forbidden at Masonic meetings.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland oversees subordinate lodges throughout Ireland and overseas - including Hong Kong, Bermuda, the Far East, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Natal, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, Northern and Southern Cape Province, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland is the second oldest in the world and though it is not officially recognized by warrant until 1731/32, the first evidence for its earliest existence comes from the *Dublin Weekly Journal* of June 26th, 1725. The paper describes an event which took place two days previously on June 24th - a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to install the new Grand Master, the 1st Earl of Rosse.

Unfortunately, the exact date of the foundation of the Grand Lodge is not known, but the installation of a new Grand Master would suggest it was already in existence a couple of years by this date.

There is considerable evidence that there were Masonic Lodges meeting in Ireland prior to the 18th century, for example the manuscript known as "the Trinity Tripos" dating to the 1680s, and the "Baal's Bridge Square," discovered in Limerick in the mid-19th century, which purportedly dates to the early 16th century. The story of the "Lady Freemason," Elizabeth St. Leger, also dates to a time prior to the existence of the Grand Lodge.

During the 18th century hundreds of freemason lodges were founded in every part of Ireland, and most of these would have met at inns, taverns and coffee houses. In Dublin, lodges were known to have met in the Yellow Lion on Werburgh Street, the Centaur Tavern on Fishamble Street, and the Eagle Tavern on Cork Hill, amongst others, and in Belfast meetings were held in the Sailor on Mill Street and at the Donegall Anna. The meetings of the Grand Lodge however, generally took place in civic and guild buildings such as the Tailors' Hall in Back Lane, the Cutlers' Hall in Capel Street, and the Assembly Rooms on South William Street.

Toward the end of the 18th century the number of new lodges being founded increased dramatically at the same time as the popularity of the Volunteer Movement expanded. Several lodges were associated with Volunteer Regiments, and in Dublin, the First Volunteer Lodge of Ireland No. 620 was founded by the Officers of the Independent Dublin Volunteers in 1783. The Ballymascanlon Rangers were associated with Lodge No. 222, Dundalk, and in Fermanagh there was a regiment known as the Lowtherstown Masonick Volunteers.

The political influence of the Volunteers combined with the success of the American War of Independence and the French Revolution created new ideals of democracy in Ireland. Following the founding of the Society of United Irishmen several lodges, particularly in the north of Ireland, made public proclamations in the press about the need for reform of the Constitution. Whilst the vast majority of Lodges that did this disavowed violence as the means to an end, some were quite rebellious in their proclamations. Other freemason lodges, it must be said, publicly dissociated themselves from their more revolutionary Brethren.

Government pressure was brought to bear on the Grand Lodge and notices were sent out reminding lodges of the Grand Lodge Law forbidding quarrels of a religious or political nature to be brought within the doors of the Lodge. However several well known United Irishmen were also Freemasons, including Henry Joy McCracken, Henry Monroe, and Archibald Hamilton Rowan, who stirred nationalist (and religious) sentiments within the two organizations.

In 1821, Pope Pius VII issued the *Ecclesiam a Jesu Christo* denouncing freemasonry and in 1826 the papal Bull of Leo XII , *Quo graviora*, against secret societies (something denounced by Freemasonry today) was widely promulgated in Ireland unlike the previous bulls issued against Freemasonry in the 18th century. Catholic members of the Order were threatened with excommunication if they failed to resign from their lodges.

One of the most prominent figures in Irish history to have been a Freemason, Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), resigned sometime in the 1830s after pressure to do so was put on him by Archbishop Troy of Dublin.

The 19th century saw the expansion of Irish Freemasonry to all four corners of the globe with Lodges established in Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies, India and the Far East. Prominent during the century was the 3rd Duke of Leinster who presided over the Order as Grand Master for an impressive sixty one years. The 19th century also saw the expansion of the Masonic Female Orphan School, founded in 1792 to educate the daughters of deceased Freemasons. In 1881 a brand-new school building was opened on the Merrion Road in Dublin while in 1867 the Masonic Orphan Boys School was founded.

By the 1820s the Grand Lodge of Ireland had arranged to lease No, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin, for use as the headquarters of Irish Freemasonry. From there, following a brief sojourn in the Freemasons' Coffee House in D'Olier Street, the Order moved to another rented premise, the Commercial Buildings on Dame Street, which became the Masonic Hall until 1869 when the present Freemasons' Hall opened for meetings.

The new building now at 17 Molesworth Street in Dublin, not far from the National Library of Ireland, was designed and purpose built as a Masonic Hall and it remains the headquarters of Irish Freemasonry, housing dramatically decorated Lodge rooms, a library, a museum, offices and dining areas.

The library houses the membership records and other manuscripts associated to the society. The manuscript collections can only be accessed by the staff which will bring the material to the library room and there are no restrictions on the use of the records but photocopies cannot be made of them.

For the Masons, five basic record groups exist:

1. ***Membership Registers***
   Each of the lodges sent copies to the Grand Lodge in Dublin of its membership registers and generally only provide names, dates of membership, and sometimes, death or immigration dates. They do not usually provide birth information, parentage, ages or details on earlier origins. The registers themselves are filed by lodge or chapter number and thus one must know what lodges existed in the area for any given period. These records for Cork City and Dublin City have been indexed through to 1860 and from 1875 onwards there is an alphabetical index to new members. There is some restriction on access to these records after 1930.

2. ***Committees of Charity and Inspection Minute Books***
   The two sets of books starting in the early 19th century and dealing with Dublin lodges. The *Committee of Inspection Minutes* provides names, occupation and addresses of candidates for membership from 1806 and the *Charity Committee Minutes*, begins in 1802 and identifies monies given out monthly to petitioners within these lodges.

3. ***Minute Books of Chapters***
Though the Grand Lodge was to receive copies of membership registers from the subordinate lodges, the collection held by them seems meager in comparison to what statistically should be there. Therefore, do check with the existing chapters for additional source collections that the Grand Lodge may not hold. It must be remembered as well that the details sent to the Grand Lodge by the chapters may not have been the same and the latter may include a bit more information on a subject.

4. ***Orphanage Registers***
Masonic orphan pupil records are available for inspection which date from 1792 for the girls and from 1867 for the boys.

5. ***Correspondence Records of the Deputy-Secretary***
Correspondence, covering the period 1820 to 1880 and filed by chapter or lodge number, between the chapter and the Grand Lodge in Dublin which includes minutes of meetings, installments of officers', business decisions, regulation arrangements, and charity petitions. The correspondence will often include details concerning deaths of prominent members and details on members who have immigrated out of Ireland or the chapter, or emigrated into the region from outside of the country or chapter region.

Fenian Brotherhood

The Brotherhood was the precursor to the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and founded dually in Dublin and New York City on St. Patrick's Day in 1858.

During the middle of the 19th Century, a series of factors combined to create a new Irish patriotic movement. This organization was a revolutionary "secret" group dedicated to the overthrow of British rule in Ireland. It had its roots in both the United States and Ireland and was popularly known as *The Fenian Movement*, in honour of the *Fianna*, the ancient Irish warriors.

The origin of the term *Fenian* comes from Irish folklore. It described an ancient group of Knights who were self-reliant and had a passion for Irish land. So great was their passion according to the legend, they gave up a chance for world dominion to keep Ireland. This fit very closely with the beliefs of the modern movement and was taken as the organization name.

Times were hard for the Irish, and had been since England took control of the land. In the middle of the 1840s, however, things got much worse. The potato famine of 1845-1848 was a great disaster to the Irish population. In the space of three short years, the inhabitants of the country declined by over two million souls. Some of these two million people immigrated to America while most starved to death or died of disease. After the famine ended, times remained very hard for the Irish.

They never completely recovered from the disaster and many more Irish immigrated to America during the 1850s. Most of these people were of a very strong patriotic belief in their home country, and only left because they had to survive.

James Stephens and Thomas Clark Luby started the Fenian organization in Ireland as the *Irish Republican Brotherhood* when they swore each other in as members. James had been a participant in the *Young Ireland Movement* of 1848. A friend of James Stephens, John O'Mahoney (also of the Young Ireland movement) started the Fenian Movement in the United States at about the same time.

Both portions of the movement gained supporters rapidly, especially during 1861. This influx was largely contributed to the death of Terrance Bellew MacManus, a hero of the Young Ireland movement who died in this year. Upon his request, his body was shipped from San Francisco to Ireland for burial, and all along the route patriotic Irish paid their respects.

In Ireland the movement was largely unsuccessful, as the British clamped down on it quickly in a successful effort to stop the problem. They did, however, manage to get the attention of Parliament to focus for a short time on the "Irish problems."

In the United States however, the organization continued to grow quickly. Many of the American members gained military experience during the American Civil War and therefore were becoming a

force to be feared. Rumours spread that the American Fenians were going to invade what is now Canada. The rumours were not unfounded, as the American group was quickly gaining arms, money, and various other kinds of support including that of the US government. The goal of the invasion was to attain control of what is now Canada and hold it in ransom for the freedom of Ireland. Their initial efforts were somewhat successful, but were quickly tempered by the American government, which stepped in to stop the raids.

Had it not been for this American assistance to the British cause, the raids might have been successful and the history of Canada could have been quite different. The raids continued through 1871, although the organization was now full of spies, which reported and therefore spoiled all remaining efforts. The organization remained active for quite some time, and even sponsored John Holland to build them a submarine. The sub known as the *Fenian Ram* was launched in 1881 and later stolen from John Holland in 1883 by the Fenians in a disagreement over money. But their financing of the project help him to continue his research and in later years he built the first 'modern' submarine of the United States Navy.

It has been suggested that the threat of the Fenians was a major cause for the union of provinces into the confederation that became Canada. This appears to be at least partially true. While the Fenian Brotherhoods did not actually achieve their goal of a Free Ireland, they did successfully pass the flame of liberty to the next generation. It was this generation, including

extremist Michael Collins and many more, which actually achieved the goal so long striven for: the freedom and independence of Ireland. Fenians who returned to Ireland from America were often imprisoned for treason and records of suspects and these criminals have been documented in what is known at the *"Fenian Papers"* dated from 1857 to 1883 and these are archived at the National Archives of Ireland and indexed in the Irish Crimes Records section.

You will tend to find less genealogically relevant information in these records compared to Irish Masonic records, primarily because it was a "secret society," however they do contain government-based photographs of suspects and criminals as well as correspondence from consular offices and police services to the British government concerning Fenians and the Brotherhood in general. Further references to Fenians should be directed to the British Library for additional sources, government or otherwise.

Society of United Irishmen

In 1789 the French Revolution occurred during which French peasants overthrew the monarchy. Out of the bloodshed emerged a new democratic French republic. For many peasant people across Europe, this new democracy concept was very appealing, since it gave the power to them and not to the aristocracy. In 1791, the newly installed French government offered military assistance to any group who wanted to overthrow their own King. This was very worrying for the surrounding monarchies of England, Spain, Germany and Austria and war soon broke out between them and France.

At the same time on October 18th 1791 at Belfast, a new organization was formed in Ireland. Under Wolfe Tone, the United Irishmen (who consisted of Protestants and Catholics alike) declared their belief in a peaceful future for Ireland in which Protestants and Catholics could live together in peace and with equality, thus recommending repeal of the numerous penal law limitations placed on Catholics in the country. They wanted to set up a French-styled democratic republic in Ireland, which was independent of Britain. They quickly gained support, although some, most notably the newly-formed Orange Order which was set up to preserve loyalty to the monarchy, were against them.

Supporting French Republicanism was seen as treasonous by the British considering they were at war with France. Also, Britain was a constitutional monarchy, which meant that the King did not have absolute power, therefore, the British regarded themselves as already democratic. Because of these facts, the British saw the United Irishmen as a national threat to be disposed and rid of. In 1798, the British began attacking known United Irishmen, and murdering large numbers of Protestant and Catholic members.

Tone realized that if they were going to have their rebellion, it would have to be now or never, before the British destroyed them. So, a large rebellion began in the spring concentrated in counties Down, Antrim and Wexford. Several bloody battles took place at Antrim, Ballynahinch and Saintfield.

The United Irishmen were finally defeated at the Battle of Vinegar Hill in County Wexford. Almost all the several hundred United Irishmen were slaughtered in the process by the government.

However, it was not yet over. In late 1798, the French sent reinforcements to Ireland and they landed at Mayo, in western Ireland. They invaded and took over the area and gained popular support among the local Irish who saw it as an opportunity to get a better government. The French and their Irish allies got as far as County Sligo before being defeated by the British. While the French were taken prisoners, the local Irish were massacred as a punishment for treason. Wolfe Tone committed suicide in prison whilst awaiting execution.

Although the rebellion had been put down, it was clear that Republicanism in Ireland could not be ignored and serious changes were needed in the way Ireland was governed to ensure that such violence did not occur again. Details for the period 1791 to 1794, when it was then declared illegal, can be found in the *Rebellion Papers* at the National Archives of Ireland and were also published in R. B. McDowell's *Proceedings of the Dublin Society of United Irishmen* and index to this collection is also available at NAI.

By 1794 the Society refocused on seeking to separate Ireland from the British Empire and with the United Irishmen Rebellion in 1798, many of them were transported to New South Wales, Australia by the British as convicts in the surrounding years and many fled to the American colonies as well.

Loyal Order of Orange Lodges

The Orange Order is a large exclusively Protestant secret society which embodies many mysterious esoteric rituals, secrets, degrees and practices. The Orange Order is one of the biggest secret societies existing throughout the world today, having tens of thousands of members in Ireland, Britain, America, and throughout the British Commonwealth (especially Australia, Canada and New Zealand).

The title *"Orange"* refers and honours loyalty given to Protestant William, Prince of Orange of the Netherlands who defeated the Catholic King James II at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and who, in consort with his wife Mary, ascended the English Throne (r. 1688-1702).

The Orange Order was founded on 21st September 1795 shortly after the *'Battle of the Diamond'* outside a small village in Northern Ireland called Loughgall. Three well-known local men of the area, James Wilson, Dan Winter, and James Sloan, formed the Orange institution. History reveals that all three men were dedicated Freemasons and two of the three were local pub owners.

The '*Battle of the Diamond'* itself lasted only fifteen minutes and was centered on Dan Winter's public house, which was located at the Diamond crossroads. This battle (or skirmish) resulted in Winter's premises being burnt to the ground by the attacking Catholic's who were known as *'the Defenders'*.

The public house itself was the special focus of the attack as it was the gathering house for the local Protestant militia, the *'Peep O Day Boys'*.

Winter's supporters, many of whom were Freemasons, gathered around the debris of the public house and pledged themselves to form a new secret society, made up solely of Protestant men. Devoid of Winter's premises as a meeting place the men retired to James Sloan's public house in the local village of Loughgall. It was here that the Orange Institution was properly organized.

James Wilson was probably the most influential of the founding fathers of Orangeism and was an ardent Freemason. Respected Orange historian R. M. Sibbett records, *"Wilson was a member of the Society of Freemasons, which fully qualified him for establishing a new Order of a secret character."*

Membership was originally drawn from the labouring and artisan classes of the Established Church, both in England and Ireland and Orangeism quickly spread to the rest of the British Empire. The Orange Order now draws its members from all classes of Protestant society in Ireland. Its members, in general, are upright law-abiding members of society who are required to give their allegiance to the just principles of the "Reformed Faith." The Orange Order is Loyalist in its outlook, strongly supporting the Monarchy of England. Politically, the Orange Order is strongly Unionist, in that it passionately supports the Union of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

It is politically over this past hundred years that the Orange Order has been most effective, drawing the varying sides of Unionism together in Northern Ireland into an organized cohesive group. During the worst of the Irish troubles the Orange Order became the largest political voice for the Unionist people. Nevertheless, the Order has become increasingly ineffective politically over this past few years with 'major splits', the 'Drumcree debacle' and a glaring 'lack of leadership'. And whilst the Order has been a vehicle for drawing Protestants together politically, spiritually it has basically been an impotent machine.

Some of the directories and registers still exist from the middle 19th century, and transfer certificates, which were used to show good membership of an Orangeman when joining new lodges in their regions or countries of settlement, also exist and are held by the receiving lodge of the new member. The chapter or subordinate lodges within Ireland are organized under the direction of the Grand Orange Lodge of the particular county of which these are further responsible to the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

There are historical directories[53] for all of the lodges at any particular time at the offices of the latter which is at 65 Dublin Road in Belfast. Records of local lodge members are held locally at the lodge level and not by the Grand Lodges.

[53] Also use the *First and Second Reports from the Select Committee on Orange Lodges in Ireland with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, 1835* for a further listing of lodges in Ireland along with their locations at that time.

For an excellent historical account of Orangeism in Ireland, please consult Jacqueline Dana's online dissertation titled *A Brief History of Orangeismin Ireland* <http://larkspirit.com/general/orangehist.html>.

Dates of Coverage of Society Records

As mentioned, there were literally hundreds of fraternal brotherhoods or societies throughout Ireland which were highly popular by the late 18th century and certainly throughout the 19th century.

Most of these organizations began to be formed around the late 18th century as with the Society of the United Irishmen which was founded in 1791 in Belfast and the Loyal Order of Orange Lodges which began in 1795 out of England, though others started much earlier such as the Freemasons which began in 1732 out of Dublin, or even later such as the Fenian Brotherhood (precursor to the Irish Republican Army) which began in 1858 and which was founded dually in Dublin and New York City. Many of the larger societies continue to this day, while many of the smaller ones have disbanded or ceased operation during this period.

Types of Persons Covered in Society Records

Certainly, most of the Irishmen who belonged to these organized societies were from the middle and upper social classes and thus this must be remembered when determining whether these records might be helpful to you.

The membership was not restricted to these classes, and there were many brotherhoods that offered membership to the lesser classes, though for the most part, the latter did not offer convenience or economics to participate in Irish society in this way. There were generally some membership dues to these societies and these dues were well beyond the means of the lower social classes and which, therefore, severely restricted their participation within these organizations.

Availability of Society Records

The vast majority of Masonic records exist for the provinces of Ulster, particularly Co.'s Antrim & Down, as well as Leinster, with a much lesser collection for Connaught and Munster. The bulk of this collection will be found within the Society at the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The records for the Fenian Brotherhood and the United Irishmen are very limited and strictly government-based documents which will be found primarily in the Crimes and Rebellion collections of the National Archives of Ireland and the British Library.

Concerning the Loyal Orangemen, you will need to consult the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and, more likely, the individual chapters for details on particular subjects who may have been members.

Bibliographies & Indexes to Occupational Records

For further bibliographies and indexes to guilds and society records, please consult the library catalogues for the National Archives of Ireland[54], the National Library of Ireland[55], the Grand Lodge of Freemasons' of Ireland[56], the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland[57], and the LDS Library[58]. Also, a further reasonable guide to particular guild collections are to be found in Margaret Dickson Falley's *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research - A Guide to the Genealogical Records, Methods and Sources in Ireland*[59].

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[54] A partial catalogue for the Archives can be viewed online at the following at: www.nationalarchives.ie/govpapers.html.

[55] The Library catalogue can be viewed online at the following website: <http://www.nli.ie/>.

[56] The Lodge can be contacted via the online website at: <http://www.irish-freemasons.org/>.

[57] The Lodge can be contacted via the online website at: <http://www.grandorange.org.uk/>.

[58] The Library catalogue can be viewed at the following online at: www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp>.

[59] Falley, Margaret Dickson, FASG, *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research - A Guide to the Genealogical Records, Methods and Sources in Ireland*, (Boston: Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc., 1962, 4th reprint 1998), vol. I, pp. 671-672; and vol. II, pp. 247-252. It should be remembered that this original publication is dated 1962 and thus the details are very dated.

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Concluding Comments

You have now learned that there is a wealth of information in what I have defined as Irish printed sources. Newspapers provide us with a social and historical account of the times, on often a daily basis, and include immense biographical and genealogical bits of information on individuals.

Directories can help lead us to localities and occupations in which for our ancestors worked and played while Irish journal and local histories can provide us with added detail genealogical information as well as "meat-on-the-bones" of those localities of interest.

Once occupations and other social commitments of our ancestors have been determined, extension of your work and results can be garnished from the many Irish occupational records and society records.

There are a host of printed Irish sources in which to extend your research but be aware that much of this collection is not indexed and is not extant for any given period. Fortunately, however, there are a host of bibliographies and some indexes, published and otherwise, that can assist you with your search in these collections. The rules for proving and disproving pedigrees are always of importance in genealogy. Be careful to analyze all factors in these collections and the interrelationships you find, no matter how insignificant they might seem.

In the process you will begin to understand the times, the people, and their lives - a perspective that can only enhance your family history research.

Remember, that to get a full picture of your ancestor and his or her family it is important to analyze and evaluate ALL record sources and printed sources are no different, no matter how difficult one perceives the search within them to be. In reality, Irish printed sources have great potential and fortunately today, there are a host of guides, bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes in which to assist your investigation into them. Do not be detracted from using these important printed source collections. However, it is also important to remember the advantages and limitations of their use, like any genealogical source record.

OTHER IMPORTANT IRISH GENEALOGY WEBSITES

Archives, Libraries & Other Repositories

Familia—a comprehensive website that provides a guide to public libraries and other archives throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland.
URL: http://www.familia.org.uk

Family Search—provides the complete catalogue to the holdings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.
URL: http://www.familysearch.org

Marsh Library (Dublin)—aside from the fact that they have an excellent collection of old Irish records, the have a list of the Commissioners of the Poll Tax of the 1600s.
URL: http://www.marshlibrary.ie

Census & Census Substitutes

Data Tree Publishing—created by Stephen McCormac of Australia, Mr. McCormac, among other things on his website, has an invaluable set of details of the surviving 1831 Tithe Defaulters' List, copies of which he sells.
URL: http://www.alphalink.com.au/~datatree/datree1.htm

Church and Church History

Civil Registration

Deeds, Land, and Estates

Family Histories and Genealogies

Family Name Guides

Irish Genealogy—provides a good list of surnames used within Ireland, popular surnames by county and genealogy or heritage centres in Ireland.
URL: http://www.goireland.com/genealogy/

Genealogical Sources

General Guides and How-To Books

Grenham's Irish Recordfinder—aside from Mr. Grenham's marketing of his Irish Recordfinder software, the site provides some excellent links to Irish genealogical sources and repositories.
URL: http://indigo.ie/~rfinder/index.html

Guide to National Archives of Ireland—an excellent and comprehensive website guide to records and locations of sources for Irish genealogical research.
URL: http://homepage.eircom.net/~seanjmurphy/

Virtual Ireland Genealogy—a comprehensive website that discusses all fragments of Ireland and Irish research, including topic-sorted forums (message boards), chat, regular columns, and several impressive editorial sections.
URL: http://www.virtualireland.com/

Irish History and Emigration

History of Ireland—a website providing detail time-line highlights of important points of Irish history.
URL:
www.fortunecity.com/bally/sligo/93/past/history/index.htm

Irish Ancestors—an excellent website providing general how to and guide information on researching family history and genealogical sources for Ireland. It discusses the records, locating county information, addresses for repositories and heritage centres, sources for information on emigration, suggestions for how-to publications and various other Irish links.
URL: http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/index.cfm

Old Ireland—website provides a detail history of important periods of Irish history.
URL: http://www.ireland.org/irl_hist/hist28.htm

Monumental (Gravestone) Inscriptions

Newspaper and Journal Collections

The Search for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot—compiled in five volumes by Ruth-Ann Harris, Donald M. Jacobs, and B. Emery O'Keefe covering the period of 1831 to 1865 and published by the New England Genealogical Society out of Boston, MA. The period 1847 and 1848 are available online at the following website.
URL: http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/Irish/

Place Name Guides and Maps

GENUKI Parish/Church Locator—a tool that will assist you in determining the precise location of a particular parish and church. It contains more than 14,000 references to churches and register offices, with details of their founding and closing dates.
URL: http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/parloc/

UK and Ireland—a subset of the large GENUKI website maintained by Phil Stringer. Provides useful pointers to reference information on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Island and the Isle of Man, as well as information which relates to the British Isles as a whole. Each administrative region is broken down into a separate page offering general information about the region and a linked list of all the counties in the region. Among the dozens of topics covered are archives and libraries, censuses, Chapman codes, chronology, church records, colonization, emigration an immigration, handwriting, heraldry history, land and property, maps, merchant marine, military records, newspapers, and societies.
URL: http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/

Taxation and Fees

Celtic Cousins—A Little Bit of Ireland—this website provides an interesting extract of Co. Limerick Poll Tax Collectors of the late 1600s.
URL: http://www.celticcounsins.net/ireland/polltax.htm

Wills and Testaments

OTHER IMPORTANT IRISH RESEARCH RESOURCES

Census and Census Substitutes

1851 Dublin City Census CD—edited by Sean Magee and published by Eneclann Ltd of Dublin, Ireland it is a compilation of the 1851 Dublin census prior to its destruction by fire in 1921. This CD lists over 60,000 heads of household and their addresses in Dublin. Included on the CD is the 1847 Ordnance Survey of Dublin in 33 map images on a scales that allows every home in the city to be identified.

Irish Source Records, 1500s-1800s, CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes 190,000 individuals whose records were thought to have been lost in the 1922 fire at the Dublin Public Records Office. This compilation includes reconstruction of the 1841 and 1851 censuses and transcriptions of the surviving 1851 census fragments from County Cork. Images of thirteen volumes of Irish census, land, marriage, and probate records are included on this CD.

Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864 CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes a comprehensive index to the Griffith's Primary Valuation of Tenements Rolls of circa 1848 thru to 1864 which are held at the National Archives of Ireland, copies of which are also available at many institutions in other countries, including the LDS Library.

Irish Flax Growers, 1796 CD—From Family Tree Maker, this source is one of the few survey sources for the 18th century in which to trace the common Irish family because the average Presbyterian and Catholic church registers do not begin until the 1820s or 1830s in Ireland. Also known as the "1796 Spinning Wheel Survey," this is an important source if you have ancestors from a county like Tyrone where there was a linen trade and where many people qualified for the wheels and reels, provided by the government, who were growing specified quantities of flax for this trade.

Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland—by the late James R. Reilly and published by Clayfield Company Inc. of Baltimore, MD includes an inventory of the books of the general valuation of rateable property in Ireland on the last three valuations conducted by Griffith, the first of which had its beginning in 1925. He explains the historic circumstances and methodology of all three valuations and points the way to the genealogical records the valuations contain.

Surviving 1851 Census Returns of Ireland CD- compiled by the Irish Research Group of the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society digitizing all known and surviving 1851 census returns for the parishes of Ireland.

Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-1838 CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes a comprehensive index to the Tithe Applotment Books of circa 1823 to 1838 held at the National Archives of Ireland, copies of which are also available at many institutions in other countries, including the LDS Library.

Church and Church History

Index to Irish Microfilms Films at the Family History Library CD—compiled by Joyce Parsons and Jeanne Jensen and published by J & J Company Limited includes names from wills, administrations, land and court documents, encumbered estates, genealogies, pedigrees and some parish register from 1500-1920 which are in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Library at Salt Lake City, Utah. The collection of four CD includes a Super Index compiling all available Irish will indexes within the LDS collection.

Irish Church Records—by James G. Ryan and published by Flyleaf Press detailing the records of the eight major church of Ireland, including Quaker, Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist records. The locations and accessibility of these records are also included.

Irish Source Records, 1500s-1800s, CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes 190,000 individuals whose records were thought to have been lost in the 1922 fire at the Dublin Public Records Office. This compilation includes reconstruction of the 1841 and 1851 censuses and transcriptions of the surviving 1851 census fragments from County Cork. Images of thirteen volumes of Irish census, land, marriage, and probate records are included on this CD.

Deeds, Land, and Estates

Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864 CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes a comprehensive index to the Griffith's Primary Valuation of Tenements Rolls of circa 1848 thru to 1864 which are held at the National Archives of Ireland, copies of which are also available at many institutions in other countries, including the LDS Library.

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Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland—by the late James R. Reilly and published by Clearfield Company Inc. of Baltimore, MD includes an inventory of the books of the general valuation of rateable property in Ireland on the last three valuations conducted by Griffith, the first of which had its beginning in 1925. He explains the historic circumstances and methodology of all three valuations and points the way to the genealogical records the valuations contain.

Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-1838 CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes a comprehensive index to the Tithe Applotment Books of circa 1823 to 1838 held at the National Archives of Ireland, copies of which are also available at many institutions in other countries, including the LDS Library.

Family Histories and Genealogies

Index to Irish Microfilms Films at the Family History Library CD— compiled by Joyce Parsons and Jeanne Jensen and published by J & J Company Limited includes names from wills, administrations, land and court documents, encumbered estates, genealogies, pedigrees and some parish registers from 1500-1920 which are in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Library at Salt Lake City, Utah. The collection of four CD's includes a Super Index compiling all available Irish will indexes within the LDS collection.

Sources for Irish Family History—compiled by James G. Ryan and published by Flyleaf Press of Dublin, Ireland, contains a list of books, monographs and periodical papers dealing with specific Irish families.

Genealogical Sources

William Smith O'Brien Petition of 1848 CD — compiled and edited by Ruth Lawler and published by Eneclann Ltd. of Dublin, documents the list petitioners who sought clemency for William Smith O'Brien who was sentenced to death for his part in 1848 uprising. A unique 80,000 plus list of Irish men and women of 1848-1849 during the period of the Great Famine covering petitioners from all over Ireland and various parts of England.

General Guides and How-To Books

Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy—by Brian Mitchell and published by Clearfield Company Inc. of Baltimore, MD, blends case studies, maps, charts, and conveys the basics of Irish genealogical research.

Tracing Your Irish Ancestors—By John Grenham and published by Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, MD, is one of the standard guides for Irish genealogy research.

Irish History and Emigration

Irish Immigrants to North America CD—A Family Tree Maker Archives CD from The Learning Company and published by the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, Maryland. It contains images from twelve volumes of compiled passenger lists covering the period 1803-1871. The CD includes approximately 46,000 names of Irish immigrants to the US and Canada.

Irish to America CD—A further Family Tree Maker Archives CD from The Learning Company and published by the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, Maryland. It contains images from numerous other volumes of compiled passenger lists 1846-1865.

Monumental (Gravestone) Inscriptions

Irish Memorials of the Dead CD—a compiled digitization by Andrew J. Morris of the earlier works of the *Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland* containing detail gravestone inscriptions contained in those earlier volumes 1, 2 and 3.

Newspaper and Journal Collections

Irish Relatives and Friends—a collection of classified ads compiled by Laura Murphy DeGrazia, CG and Diane Fitzpatrick Haberstroh, CGRS, and published by Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, MD. These ads were taken from *The Irish American*, a weekly New York newspaper for the Irish immigrant population. People looking for a friend or loved-one placed the ads in a section called "Information Wanted."

The Search for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot—compiled in five volumes by Ruth-Ann Harris, Donald M. Jacobs, and B. Emery O'Keefe covering the period of 1831 to 1865 and published by the New England Genealogical Society out of Boston, MA. May of these volumes have been digitized and are also available in CD format.

Place Name Guides and Maps

Atlas and Cyclopedia of Ireland CD—compiled by Quintin Publications of Pawtucket, Rhode Island digitizing original works of the same name by P. W. Joyce providing excellent statistical and encyclopaedic details on all of Ireland at the time of printing in 1900.

Cassell's Gazetteer of the British Isles CD—compiled by Quintin Publications of Pawtucket, Rhode Island digitizing original works titled *Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland* compiled by Cassell and Company in 1899. An excellent gazetteer for the period and includes very detail maps for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (2 Vol.) CD-compiled by Quintin Publications of Pawtucket, Rhode Island digitizing the 1842 dictionary of the same name and published by Samuel Lewis providing details on Irish place names for the period.

Topographical Dictionaries: Lewis's Gazetteers of England, Ireland, and Scotland CD—Compiled by Family Tree Maker providing gazetteer information for the British Isles as documented with the Samuel Lewis publications of the 1830s and 1840s.

Surname Distributions

Grenham's Irish Surnames CD—compiled by Eneclann Ltd. of Dublin, Ireland digitizing Irish surnames and distribution throughout Ireland using a host of 19th century sources, including Griffith's Primary Valuations, surname dictionary entries, 1890 births, and Irish coats of arms. It also provides an excellent bibliography to compiled Irish family histories, parish maps and details of the records to many of the churches throughout Ireland.

Taxation and Fees

Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864 CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes a comprehensive index to the Griffith's Primary Valuation of Tenements Rolls of circa 1848 thru to 1864 which are held at the National Archives of Ireland, copies of which are also available at many institutions in other countries, including the LDS Library.

Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland—by the late James R. Reilly and published by Clearfield Company Inc. of Baltimore, MD includes an inventory of the books of the general valuation of rateable property in Ireland on the last three valuations conducted by Griffith, the first of which had its beginning in 1925. He explains the historic circumstances and methodology of all three valuations and points the way to the genealogical records the valuations contain.

Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-1838 CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes a comprehensive index to the Tithe Applotment Books of circa 1823 to 1838 held at the National Archives of Ireland, copies of which are also available at many institutions in other countries, including the LDS Library.

Wills and Testaments

Index to Irish Microfilms Films at the Family History Library CD—compiled by Joyce Parsons and Jeanne Jensen and published by J & J Company Limited includes names from wills, administrations, land and court documents, encumbered estates, genealogies, pedigrees and some parish registers from 1500-1920 which are in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Library at Salt Lake City, Utah. The collection of four CD's includes a Super Index compiling all available Irish will indexes within the LDS collection.

Indexes to Irish Wills, 1484-1858 CD—published by Eneclann Ltd. of Dublin, Ireland this CD-ROM provides an index to original records, copies, extracts, and abstracts. The compilation includes details from the Crossle, Jennings, Thrift manuscripts, information from the Testamentary Card Catalogues, will extracts from the Charitable Donations & Bequests as well as the Inland Revenue Will & Administration Registers.

Indexes to Irish Wills, CD—compiled by Quintin Publications of Pawtucket, Rhode Island from a publication of the same name, 5 vols. by W. P. W. Phillimore, ed., provides indexes to wills probated before 1800 in the following dioceses: Ardfert & Aghadoe, Cashel & Emly, Cloyne, Cork, Derry & Raphoe, Dromore, Ferns, Kildare, Killaloe & Kilfenora Leighlin, Limerick, Newry & Mourne, Ossory, Ross, and Waterford & Lismore.

Indexes to Irish Wills—compiled by Andrew J. Morris provides a compilation of wills covering the period 1536-1858 which includes the index to the Phillimore wills compilation and the previously noted Sir Arthur Vicar's works and the Gertrude Thrift works.

Irish Source Records, 1500s-1800s, CD—Family Tree Maker's Family Archives includes 190,000 individuals whose records were thought to have been lost in the 1922 fire at the Dublin Public Records Office. This compilation includes reconstruction of the 1841 and 1851 censuses and transcriptions of the surviving 1851 census fragments from County Cork.

MAJOR ARCHIVES & REPOSITORIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

General Register Office for Northern Ireland
Oxford House
49-55 Chichester Street
Belfast, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT1 4HL
Tel: (44) 1-028-9025-2000
Fax: (44) 1-028-9025-2120
E-Mail: gro.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
Web: http://www.groni.gov.uk/index.htm

Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland
65 Dublin Road
Belfast, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT2 7HE
Tel: (44) 1–028-9032-2801
Fax: (44) 1-028-9033-2912
E-Mail: info@goli.demon.co.uk
Web: http://www.grandorange.org.uk

L.D.S. Family History Centre
403 Hollywood Road
Belfast, Northern Ireland, U.K.
Tel: (44) 0232-768-250

Land Registers of Northern Ireland
Lincoln Building
27-45 Great Victoria Street
Belfast, Northern Ireland,
U.K. BT2 7SL
Tel: (44) 1-232-251-555

Linen Hall Library
17 Dougal Square North
Belfast, Northern Ireland,
U.K. BT1 5GD
Tel: (44) 0232-321-707
Fax: (44) 0232-438-586
Web: www.lights.com/hytelnet/uk0/uk091.html

Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland
Colby House, Stranmillis Court
Belfast, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT9 5BJ
Tel: (44) 1-028-90-255755
Fax: (44) 1-028-90-255700
E-Mail: osni@osni.gov.uk
Web: http://www.osni.gov.uk

Presbyterian Historical Society of Northern Ireland
Room #218, Church House
Fisherwick Place
Belfast, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT1 6DW
Tel: (44) 1- 0232-323936

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI)
66 Balmoral Avenue
Belfast, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT1 6NY
Tel: (44) 1-028-90-255905
E-Mail: proni@dcalni.gov.uk
Web: http://proni.nics.gov.uk

Registrar General of Northern Ireland
Fermanagh House
Ormeau Avenue
Belfast, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT1 6DU
Tel: (44) 1-028-9027-0274
Fax: (44) 1-028-9027-0520
E-Mail: generalenquiries@belfastcity.gov.uk
Web: http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/bdm/

Society of Friends Library
Ulster Quarterly Meeting House
Railway Street
Lisburn, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT28 3BD
Web: http://www.quaker.org.uk
and http://www.ipag.com/quakers/

Ulster Historical Foundation
Balmoral Buildings
12 College Square East
Belfast, Northern Ireland
U.K. BT1 6DD
Tel: (44) 1-232-332288
Fax: (44) 1-232-239885
E-Mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk
Web: http://www.uhf.org.uk

MAJOR ARCHIVES & REPOSITORIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (EIRE)

Cork Archives Institute
c/o Christ Church
South Main Street
Cork City
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 021-277809
Fax: (353) 021-427-4668
E-Mail: cai@indigo.ie
Web: www.corkcorp.ie/facilities/facilities_archive.html

Department of Folklore
University College- Dublin
Belfield, Dublin 4
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-693-3244

Dublin City Archives
City Assembly House
South William Street
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-677-5877
Fax: (353) 01-677-5954
E-Mail: cityarchives@dublincorpei
www.iol.ie/resource/dublincitylibrary/archives.htm

Genealogical Office
2 Kildare Street
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-603-0311
Fax: (353) 01-662-1062
E-Mail: herald@nli.ie
Web: http://www.nli.ie/h_genoff.htm

General Register Office
Joyce House
8-11 Lombard Street East
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-635-4000
Fax: (353) 01-635-4440
E-Mail: tom_hoyce@healthirgov.ie
Web: http://www.groireland.ie

Grand Lodge of Freemasons' of Ireland
Freemasons' Hall
17 Molesworth Street
Dublin 2, Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-676-1337
Fax: (353) 01-662-5101
E-Mail: glfi@iol.ie
Web: http://www.irish-freemasons.org

Irish Family History Foundation
Yola Farm House, Tagoat
Co. Wexford, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-478-3711
Web: http://www.mayo-ireland.ie/roots.htm

Land Valuation Office
Irish Life Centre
Abbey Street Lower
Dublin 1
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-817-1000
Fax (353) 01-817-1180
E-Mail: info@valoff.ie
Web: http://www.valoff.ie/

L.D.S. Family History Centre
Sarsfield Road
Wilton, Co. Cork
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 021-874-858

L.D.S. Family History Centre
The Willows, Finglas Road
Dublin 11
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-830-9960

National Archives of Ireland
(formerly, State Paper Office)
Bishop Street
Dublin 8
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-407-2300
Fax: (353) 01-407-2333
E-Mail: mail@nationalarchives.ie
Web: http://www.nationalarchives.ie

National Library of Ireland
2 Kildare Street
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-603-0200
Fax: (353) 01-676-6690
E-Mail: info@nli.ie
Web: http://www.nli.ie

Ordnance Survey Office
Phoenix Park
Dublin 8
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-820-6100
Fax: (353) 01-820-4156
Web: http://slarti.ucd.ie/ospage.html

Registry of Deeds
Henrietta Street
Dublin 1
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-670-7500
Fax: (353) 01-804-8406
E-Mail: felicity.murray@landregistry.ie
Web: http://www.irgov.ie/landreg

Representative Church Body Library
Braemor Park
Churchtown, Dublin 14
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-492-3979
E-Mail: library@ireland.anglican.org
Web: http://www.ireland.anglican.org/library/

Royal Irish Academy
19 Dawson Street
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-676-2570
Fax: (353) 01-676-2346
E-Mail: library@ria.ie
Web: http://www.ria.ie

Society of Friends Library
Swanbrook House
Bloomfield Avenue, Morehampton Road
Donnybrook, Dublin 4
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-668-7157
Web: http://www.quaker.org.uk

Trinity College Library
College Street
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-677-2941
Fax: (353) 01-671-9003
Web: http://www2.tcd.ie/library

HERITAGE CENTRES IN IRELAND

Antrim Co.
Ulster Historical Foundation
Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East
Belfast, Northern Ireland
BT1 6DD
Tel: (44) 232-332-288
Fax: (44) 232-239-885
E-Mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk
Web: http://www.uhf.org.uk

Armagh Co.
Armagh Ancestry
38A English Street
Armagh, Northern Ireland
BT60 7BA
Tel: (44) 028-375-21802
Fax: (44) 028-375-10180
E-Mail: ancestry@acdc.binternet.com
Web: http://www.armagh.gov.uk

Belfast Co.
Ulster Historical Foundation
Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East
Belfast, Northern Ireland
BT1 6DD
Tel: (44) 232-332-288
Fax: (44) 232-239-885
E-Mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk
Web: http//:www.uhf.org.uk

Carlow Co.
Carlow Genealogy Project
Old School, College Street
Carlow, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 050-330-850
Fax: (353) 050-330-850
E-Mail: carlowgenealogy@iolfree.ie

Cavan Co.
Cavan Research Centre
Cana House, Farnham Street
Cavan, Co. Cavan, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 049-436-1094
Fax: (353) 049-433-1494
E-Mail: canhous@iol.ie
Web: www.mayo-ireland.ie/Geneal/Cavan.htm

Clare Co.
Clare Heritage and Genealogical Centre
Church Street
Corofin, Co. Clare, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 065-683-7955
Fax: (353) 065-683-7540
E-Mail: clareheritage@eircom.net
Web: http://www.clareroots.com

Cork - City
Cork City Ancestral Project
c/o County Library
Farranlea Road
Cork City, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 02-434-6435
Fax: None
E-Mail: corkancestry@ireland.com

Cork Co. - North & East
Mallow Heritage Centre
27-28 Bank Place
Mallow, Co. Cork, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 022-50302
Fax: (353) 022-20276
E-Mail: mallowhe@eircom.net
Web: http://www.irishroots.net/Cork.htm

Cork co. - West
[Currently one is not available][60]

Donegal Co.
Donegal Ancestry Centre
The Quay
Rathmelton, Letterkenny
Co. Donegal, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 074-51266
Fax: (353) 074-51702
E-mail: donances@indigo.ie
Web: http://indigo.ie/~donances

[60] Due to an ongoing dispute this centre has been closed for more than 13 years.

Down Co.
Ulster Historical Foundation
Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East
Belfast, Northern Ireland
BT1 6DD
Tel: (44) 232-332-288
Fax: (44) 232-239-885
E-Mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk
Web: http://www.uhf.org.uk

Dublin - City
Dublin Heritage Group
Ballyfermot Library
Ballyfermot, Dublin, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-623-0705
Fax: None
E-Mail: dhgverna@iol.ie

Dublin - North
Fingal Heritage Project
Swords Historical Society Co. Ltd.
Carnegie Library, North Street
Dublin, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-840-0080
Fax: (353) 01-840-0080
E-Mail: swordsheritage@eircom.net
Web: http://www.irishroots.net/Fingal.htm

Dublin - South
Genealogical Society of Ireland
(previously the Dun Laoghaire Heritage Centre)
Moran Park House
Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 01-230-1035
E-Mail: keallery@dircoco.ie

Fermanagh Co.
Heritage World[61], The Heritage Centre
Pomeroy Road
Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone
Northern Ireland, U.K. BT70 3HG
Tel: (44) 01868-724-187
Fax: (44) 01868-752-141
E-Mail: info@heritagewld.com
Web: http://www.heritagewld.com

Galway Co. - East
East Galway Family History Society
Woodford Heritage Centre, Main Street
Woodford, Co. Galway, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 050-949-309
Fax: (353) 050-949-546
E-Mail: galwayroots@eircom.net
Web: http://www.irishroots.com

61 The assets of Heritage World, which covered both Co.'s Fermanagh and Tyrone, entered Voluntary Liquidation proceedings on February 11, 2002. At the moment of compilation of this material (August 2002), Heritage World had found additional funding and continues to operate, though it is uncertain as to for how long or where such assets will reside should their liquidation continue.

Galway Co. - West
Galway Family History Society West
Unit 3, Venture Centre, Liosbaun Estate
Tuam Road, Co. Galway, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 091-756-737
Fax: (353) 091-756-737
E-Mail: galwayfhswest@eircom.net
Web: http://www.irishroots.com

Kerry Co.
Killarney Genealogical Centre
Cathedral Walk
Killarney, Co. Kerry, Republic of Ireland

Kildare Co.
Kildare Heritage and Genealogy Company
c/o History and Family Research Centre
Newbridge Library
Newbridge, Co. Kildare, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 045-433-602
Fax: (353) 045-432-490
E-Mail: capinfo@iol.ie
Web: http://www.kildare.ie/genealogy

Kilkenny Co.
Kilkenny Archaeological Society
Rothe House, 16 Parliament Street
Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 056-22893
Fax: (353) 056-22893
E-Mail: rothehouse@eircom.net
Web: http://www.kilkennyarchaeologicalsociety.ie

Laois Co.
Irish Midlands Ancestry Research Centre
Bury Quay,
Tullamore, Co. Offaly, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 050-621-421
Fax: (353) 050-621-421
E-Mail: ohas@iol.ie
Web: http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com

Leitrim Co.
Leitrim Genealogy Centre, County Library
Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 078-44012
Fax: (353) 078-44425
E-Mail: leitrimgenealogy@eircom.net

Limerick Co.
Limerick Ancestry
The Granary, Michael Street
Limerick City, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 061-415-125
Fax: (353) 061-312-985
Web: http://www.irishroots.net/Limerick/index.htm

Londonderry Co.
Derry Genealogy Centre
Heritage Library
14 Bishop Street
Derry, Northern Ireland BT48 6PW
Tel: (44) 028-712-69792
Fax: (44) 028-713-60921
E-Mail: mancestors@btclick.com
Web: http://www.irishroots.net

Longford Co.
Longford Research Centre
Longford Roots, 1 Church Street
Longford, Co. Longford, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 043-41235
Fax: (353) 043-41279
E-Mail: longroot@iol.ie

Louth Co.
Louth Heritage Centre
c/o Dundalk Library, Roden Place
Dundalk, Co. Louth, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 042-935-3190
Fax: (353) 042-933-7635
E-Mail: librayr@louthcoco.ie
Web: http://www.louthcoco.ie

Mayo Co. - North
Mayo North Family Heritage Centre
Enniscoe Estate, Castlehill
Ballina, Co. Mayo, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 096-31809
Fax: (353) 096-31885
E-Mail: normayo@io.ie

Mayo Co. - South
South Mayo Family Research Centre
Main Street
Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 092-40108
Fax: (353) 092-40108
E-Mail: soumayo@iol.ie
Web: http://www.louthcoco.ie

Meath Co.
Meath Heritage & Genealogy Centre
Town Hall, Castle Street
Trim, Co. Meath, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 046-36633
Fax: (353) 046-37502
E-Mail: meathhc@iol.ie
Web: http://mayo.irishroots.net/Mayo.htm

Monaghan Co.
Monaghan Ancestral Research Group
c/o Clogher Historical Society
6 Tully Street
Monaghan, Co. Monaghan, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 047-82304
Web: http://www.irishroots.net/Monaghan.htm

Offaly Co.
Irish Midlands Ancestry Research Centre
Bury Quay
Tullamore, Co. Offaly, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 050-621-421
E-Mail: ohas@iol.ie
Web: http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com

Roscommon Co.
Co. Roscommon Heritage & Genealogy Co. Ltd.
Church Street
Strokestown, Co. Roscommon, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 078-33380
Fax: (353) 078-33398
E-Mail: info@roscommonroots.com
Web: http://www.roscommonroots.com

Sligo Co.
County Sligo Heritage & Genealogy Society
Aras Reddan, Temple Street
Sligo City, Co. Sligo, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 071-43728
E-Mail: heritagesligo@eircom.net
Web: http://mayo.irishroots.net/sligo.htm

Tipperary Co. - North
Tipperary North Family History Research Centre
Governor's House, Kickham Street
Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 067-33850
Fax: (353) 067-33586
E-Mail: tippnorthgenealogy@eircom.net
Web: http://www.irishroots.net/NTipp.htm

Tipperary Co. - South
Bro Boru Heritage Centre
Rock of Cashel
Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 062-61122
Fax: (353) 062-62700
E-Mail: bruboru@comhaltas,com
Web: http://www.comhaltas.com

Tipperary Co. - Cashel & Emly
Tipperary Family History Research
Excel Heritage Centre, Mitchell Street
Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 062-80555
E-Mail: research@tthr.org
Web: http://www.tthr.org

Tyrone Co.
Heritage World[62], The Heritage Centre
Pomeroy Road, Donaghmore, Co. Tyrone
Northern Ireland, U.K. BT70 3HG
Tel: (44) 01868-724-187
Fax: (44) 01868-752-141
E-Mail: info@heritagewld.com
Web: http://www.heritagewld.com

Waterford Co.
Waterford Heritage Services
St. Patrick's Church, Jenkin's Lane
Waterford City, Co. Waterford, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 051-876-123
Fax: (353) 051-850-645
E-Mail: mnoc@iol.ei
Web: http://www.waterford.heritage.ie

Westmeath Co.
Dun na Si Heritage Centre
Knockdomney
Moate, Co. Westmeath, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 0902-81183
Fax: (353) 0902-81661
E-Mail: dunnasimoate@eircom.net
Web: http://www.irishroots.net/Wstmeath.htm

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County Wexford Heritage & Genealogy Centre
Yola Farmstead
Tagoat, Co. Wexford, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 053-32610
Fax: (353) 053-32612
E-Mail: wexgen@iol.ie
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Wicklow Co.
Wicklow Family History Centre
Wicklow's Historic Gaol
Kilmantin Hill, Co. Wicklow, Republic of Ireland
Tel: (353) 0404-20126
Fax: (353) 0404-61612
E-Mail: wfh@eircom.net
Web: http://www.wicklow.ie

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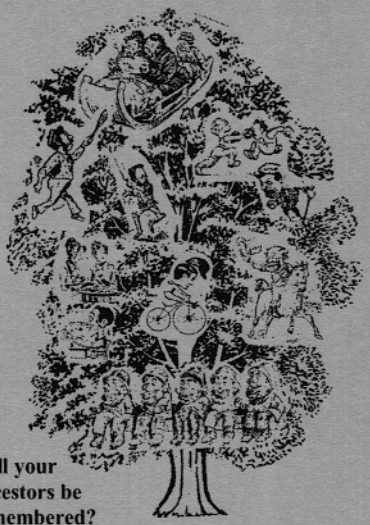

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